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STRIKERS' HEADS BROKEN

CLEVELAND POLICE USE BATONS WITH VIGOR AND EFFECT.

A Mob Attempts to Attack a Squad of Non-union Workmen and Is Beaten Back—The Streets Strewn with Wounded Men—Many Arrests Made—A Striker Killed by a Non-Union Man—Troops Guard the Brown Hoisting Works.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2.—Bloodshed again marked the trouble at the Brown hoisting works this afternoon. One man was shot dead by a non-union man who had attempted to leave the works on his bicycle and was attacked by a portion of the mob. The police managed to rescue him, but the police detail was besieged in a shop and had great difficulty in preventing the lynching of their prisoner. Finally a call for troops was made, and two of the four companies under arms were hurried to the scene. After their arrival, the prisoner was loaded into a patrol wagon and later locked up in the Central Police Station. The troops remained on guard, and for a long time a sullen mob of at least 10,000 men remained about the premises. Several strikers marched up to the Brown works shortly before the hour of quitting this afternoon, with a big banner, on which was written in big black type: "Brown's Scabs." The workmen were marshaled into line at 4:30, and the police formed the usual hollow square. Capt. English gave the word, the gates were opened, and the workmen, surrounded by 150 policemen with clubs in hand, marched out.

The crowd gave way, and the procession moved up Hamilton Street to Case, on the way to the St. Clair Street cars. The crowd followed as on Wednesday evening, yelling, "Scab!" and making a lively demonstration.

Contrary to what the Mayor declared would be done, the police allowed the mob to follow up Hamilton Street. The officers marched steadily forward to Case, up Windsor, to Willson Avenue. At the Fourth Precinct Station, near Euclid Avenue, a halt was made, and the workmen were sent into the station. Then the police formed again across the street.

The following party as this time was a dense black crowd, reaching far down Willson Avenue. Suddenly the word "Charge!" was heard, and the police sprang forward like a shot out of a gun. In a moment they were upon the vanguard of the crowd. There was a waver and then all turned and fled. But they were too late to escape punishment. The batons of the police were falling like hail on the heads of the men.

The crowd was panic-stricken. Two cars blocked the way north of Willson Avenue, and the men, women, and children were packed together in a tight mass, yelling and shrieking. One part broke away and ran down the Cleveland and Pittsburg tracks, close at hand. Another went south on Willson Avenue. Men were lying unconscious on the streets or crawling around in a vain attempt to rise to their feet. The police, dividing into squads, charged after each section of the crowd, determined to inflict punishment severe and unrelenting. This lasted for several minutes, and then the returning squads of policemen began to gather up unconscious men and others who were staggering around as a result of severe blows.

The man shot near the works at the beginning of the trouble was William Rettger, aged nineteen, a brother of the baseball pitcher formerly with the Clevelands, now in the Milwaukee team.

The trouble was started by an attack made by the mob on one of the students of a scientific school in this city. Ten of these students have been working at the hoisting works for some time making a practical study of certain mechanical work. Up to to-day they had waited until the non-union workmen had been escorted away and then gone home unmolested, but this afternoon one of them, A. G. Saunders, aged nineteen, left on his wheel as usual. He was assailed with cries of "Scab," and stones were thrown at him.

When he had reached a point about a block away he was struck by a stone, and a great gash was cut in his head. He fell from the bicycle, and the mob howled "Kill the scab!" and made a rush for him.

As he rose he drew a revolver and shot Rettger through the heart.

The squad of police left to guard the Brown works witnessed the shooting, and, charging down the street, rescued Saunders, was was again on the ground, being kicked and bufeted. The police drew their revolvers and managed by great efforts to get the injured youth into the office of the Bishop works.

The mob outside, which had swelled to 3,000, infuriated by the sight of the dead man, howled, "Lynch him," and were preparing to make a charge on the building in which the police had taken refuge when a police reinforcement attacked the rear and clubbed a way to the building. The crowd was kept at bay then until a company of militia marched on to the scene, when the mob scattered, and Saunders was taken to the Central Police Station.

The whole section of the city where the workmen live is in a state of ferment, as threats have been made to burn to-night the residences of the men who are working.

There is also apprehension that the trouble has only begun, and that a strike of iron workers embracing every branch of the industry in Cleveland may come about at any moment. The American Wire Company's plant, which has been idle for some months on account of a lock-out, has been surrounded with a heavy ten-foot fence, and the company, it is said, will open up next week with non-union men. If this shall be done, more rioting is certain to occur.

Four companies of militia are under arms at their respective armories, and will be used to keep the peace to-morrow. The Brown Company is as firm as ever in its announced intention not to recognize the union, and the end no one can foretell.

After the police had escorted the workmen to the Fourth Precinct Station, at Willson and Euclid Avenues, the mob, which had followed all the way, was reinforced by thousands of workmen returning from other shops, and the streets were packed. Deputy Police Superintendent McMahon ordered the streets cleared, and fifty policemen, under command of Capt. English, were lined up. Clubs were drawn, and when the order "Charge!" was given, there ensued the most terrific exhibition of clubbing Cleveland has ever known.

The police, who are tired from their long extra labors, fought viciously, and soon 100 men were either lying on the ground or crawling or being carried away. The mob broke, and soon Willson Avenue was cleared. The police were lined up, and another charge made into Euclid Avenue, where another fierce clubbing ensued.

This seemed to break the mob's spirit, and the crowd finally dispersed, and the workmen who were in the station were sent to their homes under police protection.

During the fight the police captured five of their assailants, each of whom was in a bad condition from clubbing.

William Hearn, a furniture van driver, allowed the strikers to crowd into his wagon, and then, crying "Give them hell!" drove right into the police lines with his horses on a run. Several policemen were knocked down before the team was captured.

Hearn was dragged from the wagon and clubbed into insensibility before he could be carried into the station. His skull is fractured and his face and head are cut and bruised fearfully. Steve D. O'Neill, who was on the wagon, has a broken head and a broken leg. Hermann Schaels, a blacksmith, has a terribly cut head, and was badly hurt by being trampled on. James Fox and Charles Cuppenbecker were each badly cut about the head.

Charges of rioting were presented against the five prisoners. The mob managed to carry away all of the others who were injured so as not to be able to walk. A conservative estimate is that fifty men were severely injured by the clubbing.

The Mayor to-night issued a riot proclamation, forbidding all unlawful or disorderly assemblages, and warning the people of the consequences.

CAMPAIGN FOR SOUND MONEY.

The Chamber of Commerce to be More Active than Ever.

A meeting of the Sound Currency Committee of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, with Henry Hentz in the chair. The proceedings were of a private nature, but members of the committee subsequently explained that steps had been taken for a vigorous educational campaign on the currency question. The committee, it is understood, will be able to command abundant funds, and the plan is to circulate throughout the country a vast amount of effective honest-money literature.

Several down-town business men, including Presidents of banks and trust companies, are talking of calling a meeting soon to organize a gold standard league. The necessity of havir a permanent organization to proclaim and advocate the principles of sound money is widely felt in financial circles. One bank President expressed the prevailing sentiment when he said: "We must have some means of publicly combatting the free-silver fallacy, and prevent it if possible from doing serious harm to the business interests of the country. If we had begun an earnest and systematic fight for the gold standard a year ago the silver craze would never have attained such headway as to be able to threaten to control and destroy a great political party."

In The Bond Record for July there is a strong appeal to the people of the United States to stand by sound money. The Bond Record understands the term "sound money" to mean the single-gold standard, with the use of silver for subsidiary payments.

"Recent developments," says The Record, "have brought to light the fact that the silver men have been quietly and steadily at work for a year in educating the farmers and wage earners of the South and West to their notions of finance. The result of this is plainly seen in the large majority of silver delegates elected to the Chicago Convention. The silver demagogues are now threatening to extend their operations to the East, trusting to the low prices for products and the closing down of mills to gain adherents. In the cause of National honor and all the material interests of the country their work must be properly combated by an educational campaign, in which all patriots must join.

"Some people are disposed to take what they call middle ground, and temporize on the basis of bimetallism, but there is no middle ground in this contest, and no such thing as bimetallism, if by bimetallism is meant the concurrent circulation of gold and silver at a fixed ratio as a joint measure of values. Such a thing is theoretically and practically impossible. The experience of the countries which have attempted to accomplish such a result amply confirms this statement. It is the gold standard, with the preservation of National, corporate, and individual credit, a great influx of foreign capital to further develop our rich resources, and a new era of prosperity for the Nation; or, free silver, with National dishonor, general bankruptcy, and a setback from which the country would not recover for a quarter of a century. This is no time to mince words, and plain talk is what is wanted."

BOYS NEED NOT FEAR THE POLICE.

Mayor Strong Will Let Them Set Off Firecrackers Galore.

Mayor Strong yesterday "made himself solid" with the small boys of this city by signing the Aldermanic resolution suspending the operation of the ordinance which prohibits the discharge of fireworks to-day and to-morrow.

This gives the boys freedom to make as great a racket as they choose without molestation by the police. They may blow themselves into small pieces and have as good a time as their sense of patriotism demands.

The action of the Mayor will be a boon, too, to dealers in fireworks. According to a leading fireworks merchant in Park Place the business this year is not as brisk as it was in years past. The rush began two weeks ago, but it has not been so heavy as usual.

"There have been years," he said, "when our supply became exhausted several days before the Fourth, but we shall be able this year to supply all that is needed, and may have a fair sized stock left over. I don't know why this is so. I suppose the general business depression is responsible for it to a great extent, and then, perhaps, people are getting tired of the noisy demonstrations on the Fourth and prefer a more quiet celebration.

"Most of the fireworks sold in this city are manufactured on Staten Island. The Long Island factories have closed. The sales are mainly for out of town. If one had to depend on the demand for fireworks in this city alone one would soon starve.

"The demand for flags and bunting this year is also below the average, though it is good. The Cuban flag is popular this year. We have sold a great many of them."

The Independence celebration casualties have already begun. Frank Hurley, six years old, of 400 East Twentieth Street, was burned yesterday about the face and neck by a big firecracker which he had set off in front of his home. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, and was then sent home. He hopes to be well enough to set off more fireworks to-morrow.

Raines Law Receipts.

ALBANY, July 2.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman received word to-day that the revenues so far collected under the Raines liquor tax law amount to $4,761,074 in New-York City, $2,075,719 in Brooklyn, and $750,282 in Buffalo. The total sum collected in the State will reach $10,000,000 by next week. It is expected that after the sixty confidential agents are placed at work on violations of the law the receipts will aggregate $10,500,000. The total receipts will be a great deal more than $1,000,000 in excess of what was estimated when the Governor signed the bill.

Horace Greeley's Gardener Dead.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 2.—Robert Tower, who was formerly the head gardener for Horace Greeley, died at his home at Waverly yesterday from paralysis. He had been a sufferer for a long time. Mr. Tower was eighty-seven years old. He was a large property owner, and well to do. He came to this country from Scotland many years ago, bringing with him his wife, who was the daughter of a clergyman in Scotland. She died several years ago. So far as known he had no relatives in this country to claim his property.

Fatally Burned in an Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—By the explosion of a gasoline lamp this afternoon at a pool room at 303 Green Street three people were burned, two fatally. William Feinstein, owner of the place, and Jacob Rudolph, aged fifteen years, were covered by the burning fluid, and so badly burned that they cannot live. Benjamin Rudolph, aged eighteen years, brother of Jacob, was severely burned, and was also injured by jumping from a second-story window.

Three Drowned in Aylmer Lake.

AYLMER, Quebec, July 2.—On Aylmer Lake this evening while Peter McRae, his wife, son, and F. H. Mercer of the Post Office Department, all of Ottawa, were out in a sailboat, a sudden squall capsised the boat, and Mr. and Mrs. McRae and their little son, aged ten, were drowned. Mercer was the only one saved. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

To Chicago $10.00.—July 3, 4, 5, and 6. Central Ticket Office, 999 Broadway. Open Sunday. —Adv.

TROLLEY GAINS ITS POINT

LAYS RAILS IN HOBOKEN AGAINST THE PROTESTS OF MANY.

Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford Electric Railway Company Begins Operations on the Strength of a Telegram Stating that a Stay Has Been Vacated in Trenton—City Officials at Sea and Unable to Prevent Work.

There was considerable excitement among the officials of Hoboken last night when the Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford Electric Railway Company attempted to lay rails for trolley cars through First and Second Streets.

The officials went rushing about trying to find out what to do.

The company has a big road which extends across the meadows and connects Little Falls, Paterson, Passaic, and Rutherford with Jersey City. In addition to the main line there are several branches.

One of these when completed will connect Newark, Passaic, and Paterson. The road now extends through Jersey City Heights and down the hill to the boundary line between Jersey City and Hoboken.

Three years ago the company filed an application with the Council of Hoboken for a franchise through Hoboken to the ferry, to complete its main line.

The application was not acted on in the Council, and was the cause of many hard and bitter fights.

About a month ago the Common Council took the matter from the table and granted the desired franchises.

There was much talk at the time of the methods which, it was alleged, were used to secure the passage of the franchise.

The property owners along the streets through which the trolley road obtained right of way carried the matter to the Supreme Court. They supposed it was resting there, and yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock they were surprised when rails and ties were dumped along the street, and two big gangs began to tear up for the roadbeds.

One gang began work at the foot of Second Street, and the other at the head of First Street. The police were notified, and they notified Street Commissioner Bayer.

Mr. Bayer hurried to the place of operations, and wanted to know by what authority the construction of the road had been commenced. He received no satisfaction. He then directed the police to interfere and stop the work.

Police were sent to the place and they ordered the men to quit.

Then ex-Judge Abel Smith, counsel for the company, produced a telegram from Attorney General Stockton stating that the stay granted had been vacated.

Judge Smith told the police that by interfering they were rendering themselves liable to contempt of court.

Mr. Bayer refused to accept Judge Smith's statement and sent for Corporation Attorney Minturn. Mr. Minturn could not be found, and it was learned that he was in Trenton on business.

Word was sent then to President Upperman of the Board of Aldermen, who is Acting Mayor of the city in the absence of Mayor Fagan. He has actively advocated granting the franchise, both in the Council and out of it. Judge Smith showed him the telegram, and the Acting Mayor said the work might go on.

Not satisfied with this, Mr. Bayer sent for Counselor Schur to advise him in the absence of Corporation Attorney Minturn. Judge Smith and Counselor Schur had a words war over the matter.

While they were at it Mr. Minturn returned. He was shown the telegram from the Attorney General. He said that, while the telegram did not say that a formal decision had been rendered in the certiorari proceedings, vacating the stay, it intimated that only the final filing remained to be done.

Mr. Minturn asked if Judge Smith was sure the telegram was genuine. Judge Smith said the telegram was genuine, and he would stand by that statement.

Mr. Minturn could see no way out of it in that case except to permit the work to go on, and hold the company responsible if events proved the telegram to be a forgery.

It is thought there may be trouble when the trolley company attempts to cross the tracks of the North Hudson County Railroad Company. President Jordan of the Rutherford Company says there will be no trouble.

STOLE FROM HIS BENEFACTOR.

Mr. Coburn's Charity Lodger Decamped with His Bicycle.

Frank Harris, who said he lived at 65 Bowery, was locked up in the Thirtieth Street Police Station last night, charged with stealing a bicycle, a suit of clothes, and a pair of shoes from Emerson Coburn of 125 West Sixteenth Street.

Mr. Coburn said that while sitting on a bench in Madison Square, on the evening of June 11, he got into conversation with Harris, who told him a story of hard luck. He hadn't even a place to go to sleep. As the fellow seemed to be of decent antecedents, he took him to his house, and gave him a place to sleep.

Mr. Coburn awoke in the morning to find that his guest had decamped with the articles described. He met him again in Chatham Square last night, and made him go up town to the station house. Harris said he had sold the bicycle to one Joseph Mosquito of 227 East One Hundred and Seventh Street. Mr. Mosquito was found. He had given the bicycle, for which he had paid $15, to his nephew, Jacob Straus, who was then out riding, and said that he would not surrender it till the money was refunded.

Harris will be arraigned this morning, when Mr. Coburn will also find out what his rights are in the matter of the bicycle.

LOST IN GERMANIA SWAMP.

Two Berry Pickers Disappear from Egg Harbor City.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., July 2.—Two berry pickers, Joseph Stamito and Petro Vanzuler, living near this city, left yesterday morning for the dense Germania swamps to gather huckleberries. They did not return last night, and there was great excitement in the Italian colony.

The Italians organized three searching parties, and all day they have been scouring the swamp, but have obtained no trace of the men. The search had to be stopped when darkness approached, as there was danger in continuing it. The searchers will resume work in the morning.

The swamp in which the men are lost or drowned is the largest and worst in New-Jersey. It is about four miles square and so dense that some portions are almost impenetrable. There are mossy water holes, which to the eye appear to afford a firm foothold and tempt unwary berry gatherers to step into them. It is a frequent occurrence for gatherers to stray to their necks. For this reason they always travel in couples.

Admiral Clitz Slightly Improved.

It was announced last night at the residence of Rear Admiral J. M. B. Clitz, United States Navy, 170 West Eighty-fifth Street, that the Admiral, who has been dangerously ill, spent a comfortable day yesterday, and that his condition was slightly improved.

Engine Explodes; Three Men Killed.

HARTSELLS, Ala., July 2.—Engine No. 230, pulling south-bound freight No. 15 of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, exploded this morning one and one-half miles south of this place. Parts of the engine were blown a mile. The engineer, fireman, and head brakeman were killed, and eighteen cars were wrecked.

Metropolitan Hotel, B'way cor. 27th St. Restaurant unsurpassed. Moderate prices.—Adv.

SOUND MONEY MEN START WEST.

Mr. Whitney and His Party on the Way to the Convention.

The party of Eastern Democrats who will lead the fight for sound money at the Chicago Convention left for the West yesterday on the 4:30 P. M. train over the New-York Central Railroad. The party occupied three private cars.

Mr. Whitney and his lieutenants were in the best of spirits when they reached the station, and before the train started they divided into little groups to discuss the best way of combatting the advances of the silver men. Mr. Whitney, however, had very little to say for publication.

"There is nothing new to say now," he declared. "It has all been told before. We are going to Chicago to do what we can for sound money. We are not making any boasts, but we will do the best we can."

In addition to Mr. Whitney the party was composed of Senator James Smith of New-Jersey, Senator George Gray of Delaware, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, District Attorney John R. Fellows, Thomas F. Ryan, Col. G. B. M. Harvey, ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin, James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee; Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, Walter Stanton, ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, ex-Assistant District Attorney H. D. Macdona, State Senator F. H. Du Bignon of Savannah, the leader of the gold fight in Georgia; Thomas J. Reagan, and James Oliver, Sergeant at Arms of the National Democratic Committee.

Senator David B. Hill and ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts joined the party at Albany. Ex-Gov. Howser of Montana and Senator Jones of Nevada were passengers on the same train, and they were asked to accept quarters with the sound-money delegation.

Senator Jones says he will be in the thickest of the fight after he reaches Chicago. He said he was an accredited representative of the silverites, and that he would fight to the last ditch, or words to that effect. He declared emphatically that Senator Teller was out for first place on the ticket and would take nothing else.

The party is due in Chicago at 4:30 this afternoon.

DETECTIVES IN A CAR FIVE DAYS.

Thief They Expected Then Appeared and Was Arrested.

For some time Erie Railroad officials have been annoyed by reports of thefts from freight cars that were left standing on meadow sidings at the west end of the Bergen Tunnel, Jersey City. Failing to detect the thieves by ordinary means, it was decided to lock two detectives in a freight car and await developments.

Railroad Detectives William E. Brown and William A. Haire were selected for the duty. They were locked in a freight car at Paterson a week ago, being plentifully supplied with canned food and bottled water. The car was sealed in regular fashion and tagged "Fine Shoes." Then it was hitched to a train and run to the west end of the tunnel and switched on to a siding.

The detectives sat down to sample their canned food and wait for thieves. They waited from Saturday until early yesterday morning before their vigil was rewarded. Then there came a sudden rap on the door made as if to sound the interior. A moment's silence followed. Then the car seal was broken, a key turned in the lock, and the door was forced slowly open. A young man thrust his head in and seeing that the car was apparently empty turned away with an oath. The officers started forward, and the man, hearing them, ran toward the Hackensack Meadows. The officers pursued, firing their revolvers as they ran, but none of the shots took effect.

At the end of a half-mile chase they overtook the fugitive. He submitted quietly to arrest and was taken to the Oakland Avenue Police Station. He described himself as William Albers, eighteen years old, of 123 Tonnele Avenue. He said that as he was passing the car on his way home he heard some talking inside. He supposed that some tramps had been locked in the car by accident and he opened the door to set them free. When asked why he ran away he said he didn't until a pistol shot was fired at him and then he thought it was time to run, as he didn't want to be killed. He was committed for trial.

POSTMASTER LANING'S DISMISSAL.

The Department Sincerely Devoted to Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Postmaster General Wilson is showing the sincerity of his devotion to civil service reform in cordially supporting the Civil Service Commission in the prosecution of Postmasters who violate the law. The recent summary removal of Postmaster Samuel A. Laning at Bridgeton, N. J., for violating the civil service laws will be followed by a criminal prosecution.

The removal was the outcome of a joint investigation made by the Post Office Department and the Civil Service Commission. The charges were filed with the commission about two months ago. It was alleged that Postmaster Laning gave secret information in a civil service examination to a competitor for a place in the Post Office, and that in response to his solicitations several letter carriers made contributions in the Post Office Building for political purposes during the campaign of 1894-5. The commission immediately instituted an inquiry, which was supplemented by an investigation by a Post Office Inspector.

The reports have resulted in the Postmaster's peremptory dismissal, and are now with Attorney General Harmon for the purpose of prosecution.

FELL FROM WINDOW WHILE ASLEEP.

Mrs. Fannie Gregory Found in Yard at Back of Her House.

Mrs. Fannie Gregory was found lying in the rear yard of her home at 1,169 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. She was taken to St. John's Hospital, where it was found that she was suffering from a fractured ankle, shock, and injuries to the spine.

Her daughter, Fannie, while suffering from nervous prostration on Tuesday, walked to Fort Hamilton and jumped into the water. She was rescued by several men and taken to the Seney Hospital, but was so improved that she was allowed to go home yesterday.

It was thought the mother attempted to take her own life while worrying over her daughter's actions, but when Mrs. Gregory became conscious last night she said she had fallen out of a window while walking in her sleep.

A Baby Farmer to be Tried.

NORWALK, Conn., July 2.—Mrs. Anna Anderson of Parks Street, who has been conducting a baby farm, was arested to-day charged with manslaughter in causing the death of the child of Jennie Smith, and her trial was fixed for to-morrow. Coroner Doten of Bridgeport ordered her prosecution. He claims that an autopsy held yesterday shows that the child had been starved and willfully neglected. The child died last week, and a local undertaker buried it in Pine Island Cemetery. Yesterday the remains were exhumed on demands made by the local press. The Anderson woman has several babies under her care, and when her house was visited to-day they were found partly naked, dirty, and in a shameful state of neglect.

Crushed by a Car Window.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 2.—While George West was en route from New-York to his home at Ballston Spa to-day the window of the parlor car in which he was seated fell, crushing the fingers of the left hand. When the train reached Troy a physician was summoned, and, after dressing the wounds, gave it as his opinion that two of the fingers were so badly crushed that amputation would probably be necessary.

The Fourth at Mauch Chunk.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will run a low-rate excursion next Saturday to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and the Switchback Railroad. Special train with lunch car, leaves station foot Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M. Fare for round trip, $2.25.—Adv.

NO SILVER MAN CAN WIN

POPULISTS WILL NOT HELP TO ELECT A DEMOCRAT PRESIDENT.

They Boast that with a Free-Coinage Candidate at Chicago the Contest Next Fall Will Be Between the People's Party and the Republicans—Labor Organizations and Tellerites Also Will Refuse Their Support.

CHICAGO, July 2.—If the silver men in the Democratic Party were not so thoroughly carried away by their fanatical enthusiasm the attitude of the Populist leaders would cause them to pause before hopelessly alienating the sound-money men of the East. Where the silver Democrats expect to get votes enough to secure the election of their candidate is difficult to ascertain. They concede that they will lose the East. They cannot hope to get enough votes to offset this loss without assistance from those who heretofore have not acted with the Democratic Party.

Where is this assistance to come from? The silver Republicans who bolted at St. Louis announce that they will preserve an independent organization, and declare they will only vote the Democratic ticket in the event that it shall be headed by Senator Teller. The Populists declare they will not support a Democrat, but will have a middle-of-the-road ticket of their own. The so-called labor organizations are divided. The Knights of Labor will support the Populist ticket, and Chief Arthur's railroaders will stand by McKinley. The Prohibitionists, who are generally silverites, have a ticket of their own. The silver men, therefore, would seem to have no chance of success next Fall even if they should control the convention next week.

"Unless the Democrats nominate Henry M. Teller for President, the People's and the American Silver Parties will nominate him in St. Louis July 22, and the Democrats can take the consequences." That was the burden of the message which Sergeant at Arms John Hugh McDowell of the People's Party and National Chairman J. J. Mott of the American Silver Party brought with them to Chicago.

Col. McDowell made this assertion openly in the office of the Sherman House. He had just come down stairs from a long conference with Senator Harris and Gov. Altgeld. Soon after, with Dr. Mott, he went to the Briggs House, where he engaged rooms for thirty members of the Populist National Committee, and Dr. Mott engaged rooms for forty-five members of the National Committee of the American Silver Party. Chairman Taubeneck of the People's Party will arrive in Chicago Saturday, and on the same day President A. J. Warner of the National Bimetallic Union will come. The Populists, American Silver men, and National Bimetallists will hold a conference at the Briggs House Monday and decide upon a line of action. This meeting also will be attended by Senator Dubois, the campaign manager of Senator Teller, and other Teller men, and later in the day or on the next day representatives of the different forces will meet with a number of Democrats and an attempt will be made to harmonize all of the factions.

Col. McDowell and Dr. Mott, with Dr. Taylor, who is the Illinois National Committeeman of the People's Party, visited a number of the leaders of the free-silver Democrats, and apparently were convinced that Senator Teller would have little show in the convention, for Col. McDowell said just before leaving for St. Louis:

"I am going back to prepare the Auditorium for one of the biggest and most important conventions in this country since the one that nominated Abraham Lincoln. It will nominate Teller for President, and the Populists, Silver Party, free-silver Democrats, and free-silver Republicans will come pretty close to electing him next November.

"And let me tell you, if Teller is nominated by the Democrats next week and nominated again in St. Louis, he will be the next President of the United States. If the Democrats nominate a Democrat as a Democrat, we will nominate Teller in St. Louis, and the order at the finish next November will be Republicans first, Populists and Silver second, and Democrats third."

Gov. Altgeld was asked what the Populists might expect from the convention. He replied:

"The Democratic Convention must go ahead and do what it can for the bulk of the People's Party. There undoubtedly will be a Populist ticket put in the field, no matter what the main bulk of that party will do. The convention which will meet next week will be a Democratic Convention and not any other kind of a convention. It might be possible for a large number of the delegates and the Democratic Party to lay aside party prejudice and call the convention a silver convention, but in the Democratic Party, as in the Republican Party, there is the rock-ribbed element which will refuse to go outside of the party on any proposition. I know that our friends the Populists would like to have the Democrats knock down party fences, but I am afraid that cannot be done. But they may rest assured that we will adopt a free-silver plank, on which the free-silver Republicans and Populists can unite with the Democrats, and we will put a man on that plank who will go with it."

"But the free-silver Republicans say that they cannot support a Democrat who stands on a 'free-trade plank?'"

"There is no free trade and will be none. Great Scott, it will take an increase in the tariff to meet the National deficit. Yes, it will take a high tariff, but tariff is not the issue this year, and any man with sense knows it."

Dr. H. S. Taylor, the Populist leader of Chicago and the Illinois National Committeeman, makes the declaration that the National Convention of his party in St. Louis will under no consideration indorse Bland, Boies, or any other Democrat for President. "We will keep in the middle of the road in naming our candidate," he said. "Any man the Democrats may name who has always belonged to that party will not be supported by us. Teller is the only man we will indorse. In the Western States there is no Democratic Party now."

Dog Might Have Cost a Legacy.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Brooklyn has charge of all of the dogs that are picked up by the dog catchers in that city. Capt. William Kirby lost a dog Wednesday. He found that it had been taken by the dog catchers, although it wore a license. At the society's office he was told he could not have his dog until he had first paid $3 for it, but when he said that he would have a legacy of $1,000 that would ultimately go to the society stricken from a relative's will the price was reduced, and he got the dog for $1. The will will not be changed.

Run Down by a Bicycle Rider.

William Levy, six years old, who lives with his parents at 625 East Sixteenth Street, was run down and severely hurt by an unknown man on a bicycle last night. The little fellow was playing in the street when the wheelman, without a light, came scorching along and ran him down. James Levy, the boy's father, attempted to catch the rider, but he escaped. The boy had a long, deep cut on the head, bruises on the face, and complained greatly of a hurt to his left leg.

Christian Endeavor Convention at Washington.

The Royal Blue Line will sell excursion tickets to Washington at rate of $6.50 for the round trip from New-York and corresponding rates from other stations. Tickets good to go on July 6, 7, and 8, and for return until July 16. A further extension of return limit until July 31 can be obtained upon arrival at Washington. Station in New-York, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty Street. Extra trains on July 7 and 8.—Adv.

TO FORM A NEW MILITARY POST.

Fort Hancock to be Made a Permanent Artillery Garrison.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary Lamont has determined to proceed immediately with the construction of the barracks and quarters for a permanent artillery garrison at Sandy Hook in connection with the fortifications at Fort Hancock. The sum of $100,000 is available for the purpose, and, while this amount will not be sufficient to construct a post of any size, it will do to start the project. It is probable that Fort Hancock will be made into one of the largest, if not the largest, military posts in the United States. Some objection has been urged against quartering a large number of men there, on the ground that enough fresh water cannot be obtained; but it is claimed that there is no need for concern on that score, and that plenty of pure drinking water is at hand.

Secretary Lamont has shown the greatest interest in the fortifications project, and has made preparations for carrying out the provisions of the fortifications bill long before the money appropriated became actually available. Sandy Hook is one of the principal points to be placed in proper condition for defense, and the new military post will add to its importance.

WILL GO SLOW WITH THE TARIFF.

The Laurier Government Will Make No Changes This Summer.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 2.—In an editorial article, The Globe this morning says that it is at liberty to announce that the tariff will not be revised during the short Summer session of Parliament, but will remain unaltered until the early part of next year, the intervening period being occupied by a careful inquiry into the conditions of industry in all its branches, agriculture, manufacturing, &c. Continuing, The Globe says:

We may put out of the question the possibility of applying the principle of absolute free trade in Canada. We may also put out of the question the idea that the bringing of the tariff to a revenue basis means the destruction of every vestige of protection.

The delay in revising the tariff, the paper says, does not mean that the changes are to be trifling. The inquiry that is promised is to be full, thorough, and impartial, and will not be confined to protected interests, but will include farming, mining, lumbering, &c., as well as manufacturing interests.

TWENTY-SECOND'S NEW COLONEL.

Major Franklin Bartlett Elected Unanimously.

Major Franklin Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment was unanimously elected Colonel of the regiment last night, succeeding Col. John T. Camp, who retired on June 15, after ten years' service as Colonel.

Col. Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, presided, and twenty-eight line officers and three field officers were present. An effort was made some time ago to have Lieut. Col. King of the regiment compete for the prize, but he withdrew in favor of Major Bartlett.

The new Colonel is a Democratic Congressman. He entered the Ninth Regiment as a First Lieutenant in April, 1884, and joined the Twenty-second Regiment as Captain of Company D in December, 1888, and was elected Major on March 23, 1891.

A JAPANESE PASTOR MARRIED.

His Bride an American Girl, Who Will Go to Live in Japan.

VINELAND, N. J., July 2.—The Rev. Watari Kitashima, Ph. D., pastor of the First Unitarian Church here, was married this afternoon to Miss Lillian M. Brown, an American girl. The wedding was a quiet affair, and took place at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Mary Treat. The Rev. William Gilbert performed the ceremony. In September the couple will depart for Japan, their future home.

The bridegroom holds the distinction of being the first and only Japanese ordained a Unitarian minister in America. He was born in the Province of Lukin, Japan, in 1864. His father, Dr. Kose Kitashima, has charge of the only Christian charitable hospital in Tokio.

FRANCIS WHITELEY ACCUSED.

Tried to Bribe a Government Official, It Is Charged.

Francis Whiteley, a manufacturing plate engraver, of 241 Centre Street, was taken before United States Commissioner Lyman yesterday, and held under $2,500 bail for examination to-day. He is accused of offering W. W. Duffield, head of the Coast and Geodetic Survey office, in Washington, a commission on any contracts for printing plates he might secure for him.

Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman has charge of the prosecution of the case.

Mr. Whiteley is a resident of Newark, N. J., and his friends say he will have little difficulty in clearing himself of the charge.

Killed by a Trolley Car.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 2.—Richard Hall of 125 Seventh Avenue, New-York, was run over by a trolley car in this city last night, dying seven hours later at the Homeopathic Hospital. His left leg was broken twice below the knee, and his left hand was crushed. The man was attempting to alight from a Summerville car near the corner of State and Main Streets, when he slipped and fell under the trailer. He came near bleeding to death on the spot, and was saved from this by the promptness of Officer Moran, who improvised a tourniquet from a trolley rope and stopped the flow of blood. Hall came to this city recently from Alexandria, Va. He was forty-six years of age.

Woolen Mills Will Run Full Time.

DOVER, N. H., July 2.—The Sawyer Woolen Mills, which have been running on short time, posted notices to-day that, beginning next Monday, they will run full time.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The catboat Favorite came ashore at Cow Cove, Block Island, Wednesday. But one person was aboard, and he seemed to know nothing about handling a boat. He ran across lots and probably boarded a steamer. He is believed to be a fugitive from justice.

—John M. Lewis, late Corporal in Company G, Seventh Regiment, United States Infantry, shot himself in a disorderly house at Pittsburg because of remorse at having beaten a woman.

—A special passenger train on the Niagara Central and a freight train on the Michigan Central collided at Niagara Falls, Ontario. No one was injured. The financial loss was $100,000.

—At Santa Fé, New-Mexico, J. A. Peralta-Reavis was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government of 12,000,000 acres of land. Sentence will be pronounced July 18.

—"H. G. M." of Philadelphia has sent $20 to the Government Conscience Fund, with the request that receipt be acknowledged through the newspapers.

—Charles Williams, colored, of Baltimore, cut the throats of his wife and himself, at Atlantic City, N. J. He is dead and the wife may die.

—John Spering, manager for the Adams Express Company at Easton, Penn., killed himself by shooting. The cause is unknown.

—An open competitive civil service examination for special land and forestry agent will be held at Albany July 17.

—John Ferris, aged ninety, a prominent citizen of Darien, Conn., was killed by a train at a grade crossing.

—Seven nuns took the black veil at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Hartford, yesterday.

"Cheap excursions, via New-York Central, to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Adirondack Mountains, leave Grand Central Station to-day. Return on or before July 6. Particulars at New-York Central ticket offices."—Adv.

THE FIGHTING HAS BEGUN

Silverites at Chicago Find an Obstacle in Their Way.

ONE OF THEIR SCHEMES UPSET

National Committee Declines to Submit to Dictation from the Bimetallic Democracy.

WILL NAME THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

Expected that Its Choice Will Be Senator Hill—Free-Coinage Men to Nominate One of Their Own Kind.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Free silver and silver monometallism may dominate the Democratic National Convention, but the hosts of fanatical friends of disorder and repudiation will not be allowed to do their evil work without a contest with the sound-money men who will be entitled to make a fight for the security of the country's financial system and against the disruption and disgrace of the Democratic Party. The sound-money fight has been delayed too long to give room for hope that the plans of the wild silver fanatics may be thwarted.

Perhaps the best that may be done now with the minority at the command of the opponents of unrestricted free coinage is to use it in a way to demonstrate that the party is by no means unanimous for a suicidal policy. Incidentally, the strong men of the sound-money section of the party will have a chance to admonish their deluded brethren of the foolishness and wickedness of the course they are determined to pursue, and to warn them that adherence to it will strain the loyalty of Democrats in all sections of the country.

The National Committee will not be domineered over by the National Democratic Bimetallic Committee, in spite of the effort of that aggregation of Senators and others to take the convention into their hands from the beginning. The National Committee, ass

and all the Southern States would not give a majority in the Electoral College.

"The Republicans surely will carry Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, they probably will hold Kansas and Nebraska, and the party spirit that is strong enough to keep those States assuredly will run away with Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio. The party is bringing to a calamitous close a career of unexampled blundering and self-destruction."

THE SILVER PROGRAMME

Will Tolerate No Opposition at Any Stage—Will Abrogate the Two-thirds Rule if Necessary to Carry Their Point.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Silver headquarters at the Sherman House have been very quiet all day. Very few visitors have been around, and the silver delegates and leaders have preferred the corridors of the hotel, the greater bustle at the Palmer House, or have been busy elsewhere. Senator Tillman, who was in the corridor during the afternoon, attracted the greater share of attention. All the silver leaders, however, had their enthusiastic admirers, who upheld their claims for credit.

The silver leaders have been comparatively inactive to-day. The announcement that the National Committee would not consider contests or temporary organization until Monday afternoon was vexatious. The more fiery silver men were disappointed. They were anxious for a contest.

Some interest was aroused by a report that Mr. Whitney and his party would arrive to-night, and some informal conferences were held as a result of it. "I shall be greatly pleased to see Mr. Whitney," said Senator Jones of Arkansas to-day. "He is a very pleasant gentleman, and I like him very well; but fear him? No! I do not see that we have any cause to do so. I do not see what he can accomplish."

Will Control at All Stages.

The silver leaders declare their intention of controlling the convention from beginning to end, without the slightest regard for the feelings of Eastern Democrats. They are confident that the National Committee will not invite a test of strength by naming any but a silver Democrat for temporary Chairman. If the committee shall decline to be guided by them, they say, they intend to take forcible possession of the convention before any speech can be made by the temporary Chairman.

About twenty National Committeemen are in favor of silver. Should a gold man be named for Chairman, they will offer a substitute nomination to the convention, and recommend the officers chosen by the silver leaders. Without giving opportunity for debate, the silver men will endeavor to adopt the minority report.

A conference of the silver men will be held to-morrow night, when the arrival of Mr. Whitney and his coworkers will be discussed. The members of the Democratic National Bimetallic Committee, other strong silver leaders, and all the silver delegates in the city are expected to attend. By means of such conferences, with their accompanying fervid oratory, and by constantly whipping the silver delegates into line, it is believed that the efforts of Mr. Whitney and the gold men can be neutralized.

The prospect of being bribed by gold men has become a great bugaboo to some of the more ignorant silver delegates, who now would hardly dare take even a cigar from any one who favors sound money.

The Two-thirds Rule.

The application of the unit rule in the convention would reduce the silver vote appreciably, possibly make it so far short of a two-thirds majority as to make it very plain that it may be impossible to get a two-thirds vote for a silver man for candidate. If the silver men are wise, and conclude that they will not declare open hostility against a section of the party and expose their hand at the very beginning, the fight will be postponed until the question shall arise whether the two-thirds rule shall be continued or abandoned.

The silver men who advocate the abandonment of this time-honored rule are inconsistent. They say that they have more than two-thirds of the delegates, yet they insist that a majority shall be enough to name a candidate. The fact is that friends of "Silver Dick" Bland, who are foremost in demanding the abrogation of the two-thirds rule, find that it will be easier to get a majority for Bland than it will be to get a larger number of votes. They want to make sure that some other candidate or candidates shall not be tempted to hold out so long against Bland as to prepare them to jump to some other silver man.

With a two-thirds vote the silver men may reject the candidate for Chairman offered by the National Committee, may abrogate the two-thirds rule, and may nominate anybody except Altgeld or some other man who has been allen born. The committee, which feels that it was chosen by a sane party, will be controlled by the constituency that selected it, and not by the elements of the Democratic Party that has, by fair means or foul, obtained control of the State Conventions and sent to the National Convention delegations of men the like of whom never were before seen at a National Convention, and will use such an opportunity as this to advise the majority as to the course it should follow.

What Might Be Done.

Suppose, for instance, Bland should secure a good majority of the votes in the convention, but lacked the necessary two-thirds. When the dead-lock had become wearisome, the Committee on Rules could suddenly report a set of rules for the convention, in which the two-thirds rule did not appear. A majority could carry the new set of rules into effect, and the next ballot would result in a nomination.

The silver men have no reverence for the two-thirds rule nor for any other rule that would stand in their way, but they dare not repeal the two-thirds rule at the outset. They feel that such a proceeding would make it possible for the gold men to nominate one of the least objectionable candidates—Stevenson or Matthews.

The contest for South Dakota was filed before the National Committee to-day, and the Michigan contests will also be brought up in the committee. The delay in filing these contests was due to a difference of opinion as to the best method of proceedure, some silver leaders declaring that it would be a waste of energy to place the matter before the National Committee, and that the contests should be laid before the Committee on Credentials appointed by the convention. The action taken to-day was merely for the sake of formality. No evidence will be presented to the National Committee, but the mass of affidavits in the South Dakota case will be reserved for the Committee on Credentials.

"We will not need the affidavits, however," said a Western silver leader to-day. "You see we need some votes. Here are contests involving votes. The silver men will ask only 'Which is the silver delegation?' and will seat the silver men. One thing you may count on: We mean to run this convention, make our own platform, and nominate our own candidate, and nothing can stop us."

Securing the Votes.

Unfair decisions in the South Dakota and Michigan cases are expected to give the desired two-thirds silver majority. The unseating of three gold delegates in Michigan will throw the twenty-eight votes of the State from the gold column to the silver column. Besides these acquisitions, the silver men depend on a number of straggling votes. They claim eight from Maine, four from Maryland, two from Delaware, and four or six from Massachusetts.

It is the plan of the silver men that, in the temporary organization, a motion shall be offered that the rules of the Democratic Convention of 1892 shall apply "until otherwise ordered." This will afford the convention a chance to empower a simple majority to do any business in the convention. The Committee on Rules is to be appointed in the temporary organization as usual, but it may have the privilege of reporting at any time, and its report be made one of privilege.

The Jones-Altgeld silver crowd at the Sherman House are preparing to meet the opponents of silver. They are not yet united upon a temporary Chairman. Senator Harris, Senator-elect Money, W. J. Bryan, Gov. Altgeld, and others have been talked about. They have called a Sunday conference, at which a slate may be arranged.

Jealousies Arising.

The silver camp is somewhat disturbed and divided by the partisanship of individual aspirants for convention honors. H. D. Money is employing all his skill as a corridor attorney to secure his own election. Gov. Stone of Missouri wants to be Chairman, but the friends of Bland consider it unwise and perhaps disloyal to Bland for Missouri to attempt to secure a minor honor when it seeks the chief honor of the convention, that of a candidate for President.

Among the reports of last night and to-day was one that was emphatically denied by Senator Jones. It was asserted that he had called a mass conference of all silver delegates for Sunday night in the Columbia Theatre to arrange a plan to be followed in the convention, and to prepare a slate to be voted for by all silver delegates. Mr. Jones said he had not heard of any such meeting, and that it was not expected that one would be held.

SOUND MONEY'S FIGHT.

A Mass Meeting Will Be Held to Discuss the Situation.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The sound-money men will be heard from to-morrow. Up to this time they have had few representatives here. The Chicago Democrats who oppose free coinage were dejected by Altgeld's methods of holding the primary elections, and they have allowed the silver cranks to have it all their own way at the headquarters. The honest-money Democrats have awaited the coming of friendly sound-money men, and to-morrow will occupy the clubroom at the Palmer House as a rallying place for sane persons. At night there will be a private conference of the opponents of free silver, in the rooms of Mr. Whitney, at the Auditorium Annex.

From the beginning of the fight for sound money the anti-silver men will find that they are not sought, but that they must seek the silver men. So intense is the aversion for the "gold bugs" cultivated recently in the Democratic Conventions in the West that the Eastern Democrats will be astonished to find themselves treated as foes, instead of friends.

Victor E. Baughman of Maryland, who arrived to-day, and who evidently has regarded lightly the reports of a "silver craze," admits that he was appalled to find the spirit of the silver men malevolent, a blazing fire of enthusiasm breathing threats and maledictions against all who oppose them, and threatening something more dreadful than agitation in case of political defeat. He was hopeless and indignant, protesting that he would not willingly be driven from his party, but that he would not be committed without protest to a policy and a course that his party would not accept, and that, if approved in an election, would mean ruin for thousands of his fellow-citizens who are not monopolists, capitalists, or money lenders.

There will be a public meeting here on Saturday night in the Auditorium Opera House of the friends of sound money, at which speeches will be made, brief and to the point, by ex-Secretary Whitney, Senator Hill, ex-Gov. Flower, ex-Gov. W. E. Russell, John E. Russell, ex-Gov. T. M. Waller, Senator James Smith, Jr., Senator George Gray, Senator Palmer, Senator Lindsay, Senator Vilas, ex-Secretary Don M. Dickinson, Controller Eckels, Judge Moran of Chicago, Representative H. Willes Rusk, ex-Gov. Francis, and other opponents of free coinage. The speeches at this meeting will be made with a view to arousing the conservative Democrats to a sense of the danger that is impending over the party and to prepare for the contest in the party that the silver men are determined to force.

A TARIFF STRADDLE.

Silver Men Preparing a Bid for Republican Votes.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The silver leaders are considering several tariff planks which have been submitted by representatives of various delegations. The general desire of the silver men seems to be to adopt some "straddle" on the tariff that will catch Republican votes in the West.

One of the planks that has met with favor because of its delicious frankness has been submitted by Judge O. W. Powers, Chairman of the Utah delegation. It is as follows:

"We favor the imposition of duties to meet the demands of the Government for revenue; such duties to be adjusted so as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between classes or sections."

BIG FIELD OF STARTERS.

Bland in the Lead with Boies a Close Second—Blackburn Fishing for Second Place on the Ticket.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The list of entries in the race for the Presidential nomination is large. Many of them will be scratched, but there is promise of a big field when the time shall arrive for the convention to take up that part of its business.

Bland's friends are to-day claiming about everything for him, and there are more signs of work for him than for any other candidate. It seems to be the plan of Bland's friends to lay hold of the men who are supposed to favor the other leading candidates and persuade them to come over to "Silver Dick," and in following this system to-day there have been numerous conferences between the Bland followers and those of Horace Boies of Iowa and Claude Matthews of Indiana. The Bland men were the aggressors in bringing about these conferences, and it is doubtful if they bore much substantial fruit.

Boies is easily second in the scoring for position, if, indeed, he is not neck and neck with the Missouri man.

In considering candidates, not less than the platform, the Altgeld followers seem to think the Governor of this State is about the most important person in the fight. He seems to hold the Illinois delegation in his vest pocket, and the wonder is to what candidate will he give the votes. Bland's friends have been making a dead set to get his support, but, as the Governor is out of town to-day, they have made little progress.

Senator J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky is here, with a small boom, but comparatively little is heard of him as a candidate.

Senator Teller's boomlet was on exhibition to-day. When Senator Stewart and Representative Newlands of Nevada arrived they began to point out that if the Democrats only would nominate Mr. Teller the Populists might indorse him, and thus all who favor the real Populistic idea of free silver would be united. Except for the talk of Stewart and Newlands the Teller boom has been little heard of.

Vice President Stevenson figures somewhat in the gossip as to candidates. A story was brought here to-day that Mr. Stevenson thinks he has literally "bought a gold brick." A year ago, the story goes, he wanted to declare himself on the currency question in a way that would win strength among the silverites, but was dissuaded by the friends of Bland and Boies, who assured him it was too early. They are said to have told him he would be their choice for the Presidency, but the time was not ripe for a declaration from him. When the time came they had manufactured booms for Boies and Bland.

Among the gold men the leading candidate is ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania. Except for ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, who has declared himself out of the race before the start, Mr. Pattison stands as the favorite son of a gold State.

Ex-Gov. Flower of New-York is sometimes mentioned by the gold men. There are some ridiculous things in the gossip on candidates. Senator Tillman of South Carolina and ex-Gov. Pennoyer of Oregon have actually been brought to the surface, and there is now and then a person who speaks of them in connection with the nomination.

Some have an idea that Senator Blackburn is really after the Vice Presidential nomination, or that he at least "would take it."

There are also few delegations in the city that even the managers for Bland and Boies have made no canvass and give out no figures as to the strength of their candidates.

Hood's Pills

Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, &c. Price 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE GREAT BLAND BOOM.

"Silver Dick" the Leading Candidate for the Presidency.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The convention scenes about the hotel corridors are becoming more exciting every hour. The Boies and Bland people have been doing almost all of the exhibiting up to this time, and of the two the Bland men are the more numerous. They are conducting a regular hurrah campaign. Their canvass is a sort of cross between a minstrel show and a four-ring circus, with a strong leaning toward the four-ring circus, as demonstrated by the fact that they have four separate headquarters.

In the words of one of the boomers, "the Bland boom has more headquarters than any other boom on earth." It has headquarters at the Palmer House, at the Auditorium Hotel, at the Annex of the Auditorium, and at the Sherman. Spacious quarters have been rented at each of these hotels, and over the entrance to each is the sign:

HEADQUARTERS
SILVER DICK BLAND
FOR PRESIDENT.

This is the dignified manner in which Mr. Bland is being introduced as a candidate to all convention comers—"Silver Dick."

Mr. Bland himself is at his farm in Lebanon, getting in the hay, but the sign, "Silver Dick," is here everywhere—under the multitudinous photographs of Mr. Bland, on badges and banners, in the newspapers, in the street cars. All over the city one comes across the announcement: "For President, Silver Dick." It has got to be a sort of a local habit.

The Bland show is well billed. Huge canvas crayons of Bland are in all the big hotels, with festoons about them, and always a colored paper horseshoe in the left-hand corner. The Bland boomers are giving continuous performances in all four headquarters. If noise and bluster will serve to drown out the other silver booms, the Bland bellow will do it.

At the Bland headquarters in the Palmer House to-day the boomers were in fine feather.

"Always glad to see you," said the acting manager; "come right in any time; we have some fourteen-year-old stuff here that will make your hair curl.

"Bland! Why he will have 244 votes on the first ballot, and on the second he'll be nominated to a certainty. See if I'm not right now.

"Hear our new song? No? Well—"

Here several men who had been at work in the headquarters dropped what they were doing and started up the following song to the air of "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys":

We've tendered you the issue and we've given you the man—
Silver Dick Bland of Missouri—
Then rally round his standard, every Democratic clan.
Silver Dick Bland of Missouri.
The dollar of the daddies is good enough for us;
We're bound to have it back again or raise a mighty fuss;
We've got the man to lead us who'll put silver where it was—
Silver Dick Bland of Missouri.

There are eight more verses of the same sort.

The Bland badge is a blue affair, bearing a portrait of "Silver Dick" on a celluloid medallion suspended from a bar, one-half silver plated and the other half gold plated. The figures "16" appear on the silver side and the figure "1" on the gold side.

Col. Walsh of Iowa, manager of the Boies boom, said that he was perfectly willing that the Bland men should make all the noise now, and the Boies men would do their work later, when the delegates should be here and when it would count for something. Col. Walsh has a round head, a clean-shaven face, and eyes that are constantly shifting.

"Boies, you see," said he, "is the logical candidate. He's the great representative of the farmer. He's very strong in the South and West, where the votes will be needed this year. I have nothing whatever to say against Bland, but Boies is the logical candidate."

Col. Walsh was told that it had been intimated that Gov. Stone of Missouri had said Boies was favored by the gold men as against either silver candidates.

"I have not seen that statement," said Col. Walsh, "and I certainly would not talk about it unless I knew he made it. Why, Gov. Stone and Gov. Boies have been great friends."

There are enough Boies lithographs in the city to paper the walls of the Madison Square Garden and the Metropolitan Opera House.

WRANGLING OVER SILVER.

Hotel Lobby Turned into a Debating School—Plenty of Drivel.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The lobby of the Palmer House has been turned into a big debating school on the currency question—a sort of free-silver lyceum in which beardless boys and grown-up men discuss the question with an absolute freedom of all knowledge of it. They eddy about in groups from early morning until midnight wrangling and shouting and perspiring. They make up as fine a congress of cheap demagogues as ever met. They are loudest in their assertions on points they know nothing about. Six of these meetings or debates were in progress at the same time this afternoon.

In most cases some young debaters took up the cudgels for gold. In one of the groups a silver shouter was making statements so foolish that even some of the silver listeners walked away in disgust.

"If you have a fifty-cent dollar, do you think foreign countries are going to accept it as a hundred-cent dollar?" asked a gold advocate.

"That's just the point," roared the silver man. "When we get this free-silver law on our statute books, England will have to accept the fifty-cent dollar."

That was a fair sample of his argument.

In another group the silver shouter said: "The gold dollar will buy twice as much to-day as it would twenty years ago."

"Will it buy twice as much land here in Chicago?" broke in a bystander.

"No, it will not; but it will in a few years. Now, I'll tell you. Five years ago I bought a farm for my brother-in-law in Wisconsin—"

Several voices interrupted as follows: "He's telling his family secrets." "What's the farm got to do with it?" "Go on and talk politics."

"Well," said the silver man, "I've got money laid away, I've got all I need to support my family. If this silver law don't pass I'll not pay a cent more interest on my property. I've several houses with mortgages on them, and I'll deed the property to the mortgagees and let them lose $100,000 in the next five years."

So the drivel ran on.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS OPEN.

The First Portrait of President Cleveland at the Palmer House.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The New-York headquarters in the Palmer House were thrown open to-day by Sergeant at Arms "Len" Wager of the State Committee. They are in a spacious parlor on the second floor, an apartment which was used by Princess Eulalie of Spain when she was here in 1893. A portrait of President Cleveland, the first shown in the hotel this week, has been placed over the mirror, and under it are crayon portraits of Senator Hill, Senator Murphy, and ex-Gov. Flower.

It was found by some of the managers of headquarters here that there are some very high-priced Chicago decorators. One of the managers wanted to have eight small flags draped in his headquarters, and the decorator offered to do the work for $25. The manager did the work himself.

Senator Edward Murphy will not come to the convention owing to his poor health. His place as delegate at large will be taken by his alternate, State Senator Jacob A. Cantor.

The music stores are offering for sale "The Silver Dick March" and "The McKinley Two Step."

MAY EAT THE TAMMANY TIGERS.

Altgeld's Factotum Says the New-Yorkers Must "Play Fair."

CHICAGO, July 2.—Secretary of State "Buck" Hinrichsen, who does the talking for Gov. Altgeld when the latter is away, raised his voice in trumpet tones to-day to remark "the soft hats will eat up the Tammany Tigers if they come out here and don't play fair."

Just what Hinrichsen means is not clear, but his remarks will interest the Tammany men.

As is well known in New-York the Tammany people are sending a delegation of but 200 men to this city this year as against 1,000 in 1892. They say they take this course because four years ago Chicago did not "play fair" with them. Report has it that Tammany men objected to buying Lake Michigan water for Apollinaris and paying $1 a quart for it.

ALTGELD FOR CHAIRMAN.

Proposition to Have Him Run the Campaign from Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Just how thoroughly the silverites, who are in a majority here, have been hypnotized by Gov. Altgeld and his alleged ideas cannot be told now.

A story is current here to-day that it is a part of their programme to make him Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, move the headquarters for the campaign to this city, and conduct business after the most approved Altgeld style of management.

The Governor's ardent admirers will not be able to do this without a struggle, because Senator Jones of Arkansas wants to be Chairman of the committee, and he has pretty strong friends among the silver men, who will support him for the place.

A BAY STATE SILVERITE.

George Fred Williams Joins the Ranks of the Free-Coinage Men.

BOSTON, July 2.—In an interview to-day George Fred Williams, one of the delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention said that his political influence would be thrown against a bolt in the Chicago Convention if a silver platform should be adopted. As against "Hannaism," which, he declares, "represents the organized band of bloodsuckers of the country," and "Hobartism," which, he says, is "synonymous with an organized capital and illegal combinations against labor," Mr. Williams is willing to take his chances with free-silver coinage. The tariff, he thinks, will cut only a small figure in the campaign.

Referring to the statement attributed to him by a New-York paper, that more than one-half the Democrats of Massachusetts favor free silver, Mr. Williams reiterated his statement this morning.

"The time has come," said Mr. Williams, "for a great popular uprising, and I propose to be in it. In taking this step of supporting a silver Democrat I realize that I am doomed politically in Massachusetts, and that I never shall be forgiven by men who claim to be Democrats. I realize also that these men can punish me socially and financially, but I invite the persecution with a conscientious feeling that I am doing right by voicing the sentiments of an outraged public."

Mr. Williams was chosen a delegate at large by the Democratic State Convention held in Boston April 21. His intention to support a silver candidate for the Presidency runs counter to the declaration of the wishes of his party as expressed in the convention by the adoption of the following resolution:

Believing that the true interests of the people require that the earnings of trade and wages of labor be paid in money that is intrinsically worth in all the markets of the world what it purports to be worth, we demand the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value, and that the Government shall keep all its obligations at all times redeemable and payable in gold, and we oppose the free coinage of silver and any further purchases of silver bullion or the coinage thereof on Government account.

Mr. Williams undoubtedly is right in assuming that the course he has resolved to take will excite the indignation of his party associates.

A Delegation from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Assistant Secretary Hamlin may be prevented from going to Chicago to use his influence in behalf of sound money. He intended to go there from New-York this afternoon, but received word in New-York of the illness of his sister, and started for Marion, Mass. He probably will join other sound-money men at Chicago, if his sister's condition shall permit. Assistant Secretary McAdoo of the navy, who has been on a tour of inspection, also expects to be in Chicago during the convention. Controller Eckels already is there, and Mr. Van Senden, private secretary to Secretary Carlisle, will be there early next week. It is expected that these gentlemen, together with other representatives of the Administration, will join forces with Mr. Whitney and the New-York delegation in the fight for honest money.

Daniel Boes Not Want Second Place.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Senator Daniel of Virginia will not be a candidate for Vice President, according to Representative Jones, who is one of the delegates at large to Chicago, with Senator Daniel, from the Old Dominion. "I had hoped," said Mr. Jones to-day, "to present the name of Senator Daniel to the convention as a candidate for Vice President, but I have just received a letter from him saying he does not want his name presented, and that he will not be a candidate."

Money Well Spent.

"The result was, I built up a business worth many thousand dollars a year. I took the three houses in this row; I had twelve assistants, and more work than I could do at times. No advertising ever paid me better. For instance, I put a large advertisement one Sunday in The Times. It cost, if I remember rightly, about $300. Yet it brought $2,000 worth of business which I could trace."

Interview with Dr. L. T. Sheffield in "Printers' Ink," July 1, 1896.

MR. WALKER HIRES A HALL.

Talks on the Money Question to a Miscellaneous Audience.

John Brisben Walker, who owns a monthly magazine in this city and a good deal of real estate in the suburbs of Denver, Col., hired the large hall in Cooper Union last night in order to give the audience which assembled to hear him what he called "the other side of the money question."

Before Mr. Walker went on the platform he tried very hard to get W. P. St. John, the banker, to act as Chairman. Mr. St. John replied that he would sit and listen to Mr. Walker's address, but would not take an active or prominent part in the meeting.

There were nearly 500 persons in the hall when Mr. Walker began his address. Some of these evidently were a part of Dr. McGlynn's old crowd, for as soon as the word poverty was mentioned they cheered. Others were of the bearded, spectacled class of German Socialists. A third section was made up of elderly lank-haired cranks who seem to get their chief sustenance out of new or old crazes.

The majority at the meeting, however, consisted of young men of the artisan class, who apparently had come to the hall in search of information about the money question. These listened at first attentively, and later, as Mr. Walker advanced in his speech, with expressions of bewilderment. There were also half a dozen women present, who simply had dropped in with their escorts.

The different sections of the audience might be distinguished by the sentiments which they applauded. When Mr. Cleveland's name was mentioned one section of the audience always hissed. When any phrase which seemed to indicate the Democratic Party was heard, another section always cheered. When Mr. Walker denounced without stint the capitalistic press, the young men, without party distinction, jeered at the reporters.

When he said "New-York has always been in favor of wildcat banking," the statement seemed to strike the audience as somewhat remarkable. He followed this up by declaring: "The bankers of New-York have always desired to usurp the issuing money—a function which is purely governmental."

After Mr. Walker had finished his speech he retired into the cloakroom, where he was congratulated by W. P. St. John, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, T. M. Thorpe, Clarence Davis, and others.

DECISION ON LONG-STANDING CASE.

Finding of ex-Surrogate Rollins Respecting River Front Rights.

Daniel G. Rollins, as referee, announced his decision in the case of Lowerre and others against the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York yesterday.

The action has been pending since August, 1884. It was brought to recover possession of certain rights which the plaintiffs claimed to be entitled to in a portion of the bulkhead on West Street and to a part of new Pier 36 North River, extending from the bulkhead out to the end of the pier, or, in the alternative, for a money judgment of $200,000 damages, with interest from May, 1878.

The case was first referred to Hamilton Cole, but soon after it was submitted to him he died. Then, early in 1890, the present order of reference was made to ex-Surrogate Rollins.

The questions involving the plaintiffs' alleged rights to be let into possession of the pier were novel and came up in this action for the first time. The referee has decided that these plaintiffs never had a legal claim to anything more than the use of the bulkhead along the original line of West Street," and damages are awarded for the destruction of the plaintiffs' bulkhead rights only—namely, the sum of $23,375, with interest from June, 1881.

The rate of compensation adopted is the same which has been followed in most recent city water front litigations, and the amount named is stated by the representatives of the city to be a sum for which the city would, at any time during the last six years, have been perfectly willing to settle the claim.

The counsel for the plaintiffs was Edward Mitchell, formerly United States District Attorney. Thomas P. Wickes, who was formerly an assistant to the Counsel to the Corporation, was retained to take charge of this case on his resignation from the law department in 1889. He has remained in charge of it ever since.

ANXIOUS ABOUT FIRE ISLAND.

Citizens Desire Its Sale by the State to Private Persons.

ALBANY, July 2.—State Engineer and Surveyor Adams stated to-day that something might come in the near future of the petition of the residents of the southern side of Long Island, the Summer resort proprietors, and others who petition for the sale by the State to private parties of the Fire Island property.

Mr. Adams says the people spoken of see in the State ownership of the island a constant menace of the place being at some time or other turned into a cholera station. The State Quarantine Commissioners have invited the State Commissioners of the Land Office, including the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the various State officers, to make an inspection shortly of the work of Hoffman Island, in New-York Bay, which is now nearing completion. This work was undertaken with the view of so equipping the place as to make it unnecessary for the State longer to hold possession of Fire Island for use in emergencies.

The State Engineer says the Quarantine Commission delegated him personally to urge upon the members of the Land Board that they make this inspection, and then proceed to Fire Island and consider in all its aspects the question of the sale of that property.

FIRE LIEUT. FAGIN FINED.

Resented His Captain's Language in the Presence of His Wife.

Lieut. Fagin of Engine Company No. 10 was fined twenty days' pay by the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday. Fagin had assaulted his superior officer, Capt. Lucas. His excuse was that Lucas used insulting language in the presence of the Lieutenant's wife.

Lieut. Fagin was tried on charges preferred by Lucas of insubordination to his superior officer and of conduct unbecoming an officer of the department. The evidence was that the insubordination and unbecoming conduct occurred on Friday evening last in the company's quarters.

The Commissioners, after the trial, instructed Chief Bonner to investigate the affair and report it in his judgment Lucas should also be placed on trial. Meantime they concluded that Fagin should be punished, and the fine imposed will amount to $98.40.

Whereabouts of New-Yorkers.

In the August number of The Social Register it is shown that of the 6,000 families whose Summer addresses are given there are 2,713 at mountain or inland residences, and 2,158 by the seashore. Of the latter some 298 families are at Newport, and 226 in Mount Desert, or in that vicinity. Six hundred and eighty-eight families may be reached through their foreign bankers, and of these 494 have gone abroad and 88 families have returned.

There are also noted in this issue the marriages of 128 persons and the deaths of 41 women and 48 men since May 1. The European movement appears to be smaller this year than usual, and there is a greater number of persons residing in the mountains than at the seashore, amounting to nearly 25 per cent.

The Panther Grinned at Him.

From The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

Chauncey Sweet of Pownal was out in the woods hunting recently when he heard proceeding from a high cliff a peculiar sound. Looking up, he saw a large panther showing his ivory teeth and grinning at him. Sweet took aim and killed the beast before it had time to jump. It was beautifully marked, of large size, and apparently three years old. This species of wild animal is seldom seen in this section of late years. This one measured nearly four feet from nose to tail.

WISCONSIN'S GOLD FIGHT

A SILVER PLATFORM WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED IN THE BADGER STATE.

Senator Vilas and E. C. Wall, Backed by the United Sentiment of the People They Represent, Will Try to Keep the Democratic Party in Line for Sound Money—No Aid Will Be Given to a Free-Coinage Candidate, if One Shall Be Chosen.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.—If the Chicago Convention shall fail to declare for honest money it will not be the fault of Wisconsin, or of Wisconsin Democrats. They have sent a solid gold delegation to the convention and one that will be heard from many times before the convention is over. While other Northwestern States have been swept away by the free-silver freshet Wisconsin has stood firm under the leadership of such men as E. C. Wall, Gen. E. S. Bragg, and Senator William F. Vilas, for the gold standard and a sound, stable currency. The platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention is the strongest presented by either party in any State this year. It was a platform with a crack to it like the report of a pistol. Terse and compact, it went right to the mark as a bullet from a rifle. In this respect it was a model. "We are," said the Wisconsin Democracy, "opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and in favor of gold, the highest monetary standard." A platform of twenty words served to show just where the Wisconsin Democrats stand. Another noticeable thing about this platform: It declared openly in favor of free trade. The best money in the world and the widest opportunity for trade, said the Badger Democrats, and for those two things the Wisconsin delegation will fight at Chicago.

Another thing which showed their temper was the failure to nominate Presidential Electors. These are usually put in nomination when delegates are chosen to the National Convention, but the skies are too lowering, and the Wisconsin men preferred to wait and see the outcome of the Chicago Convention before making any nominations. There is a strong probability that in case the National Convention declares for free silver Wisconsin will have no regularly nominated Electors on the Democratic ticket, the party in the State contenting itself with making the fight for the State ticket, leaving the National ticket to look out for itself. While, possibly, this will make little difference in the general result, as Wisconsin is too strong a gold State to elect silver men as Presidential Electors, and, with the Democracy under the bit and spur of the free-silver wing, will give McKinley a large majority, still the action of the State Democrats shows that they are not the men to be trifled with.

No two stronger men can be found anywhere in the country than the two who will head the Wisconsin delegation to Chicago—Gen. E. S. Bragg and Senator Vilas. Gen. Bragg was in his early life a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1860, when the Democratic Party split in two on the matters at issue. It would be an odd coincidence if the present convention, of which he will be a member, should follow the example of 1860, and nothing, the Democrats of this State think, is more likely. Gen. Bragg is a stanch gold man for many reasons, among them his being in Congress at the time the bill to remonetize silver was passed over the head of President Hayes. Gen. Bragg voted for it. Then he waited to see what the effect would be. As he said in his speech before the convention, they had been told that the passage of the bill would have the effect of keeping silver at a parity with gold. Gen. Bragg said he watched the result, and found that, with all the power of the Government back of it, silver continued going down until it reached 40 cents. The experiment of having attempted to keep silver at a parity with gold through Governmental interference having been tried and having failed, the General believes it is the sheerest folly to try it again.

Another reason why Gen. Bragg is a gold man is that he had an opportunity, while serving as Minister to Mexico, to secure an object lesson in the workings of free silver. Gen. Bragg said that when he would receive his salary, he was a very rich man, for it meant $34,000 in Mexican money, but if he wanted to come home, it took a week's work among the brokers to pick up enough money to get out of the country, and a premium had to be paid even then. The General says that what he saw in Mexico convinced him that the talk about cheap money simply because it is cheap means that some one is going to be cheated, and that person is the laboring man. For that reason Gen. Bragg is for gold. It is not at all improbable that the convention will hear from the General in as noticeable a manner as did the convention of 1884, when he gave birth to the undying sentiment, "We love him for the enemies he has made."

Senator Vilas's position on the money question has been so long and so well known that nothing need be said on the subject. His abilities as a fighter are such that there is no doubt that Wisconsin will be recognized in the convention.

The silver men in the State are largely concentrated in the Ninth District, which takes in the entire northern part of the State, with the exception of a small corner on the northwest. It is sparsely settled by homesteaders and other small farmers, who are largely in debt, and think they see in the plethora of silver an opportunity of paying their debts in an easier manner, or, at least, have been convinced to that effect by the free-silver leaders. Therefore that district elected two silver delegates, but the gold men in their resolutions included a unit rule, and the Ninth District men will have to vote with the majority on all questions before the convention. There was at first a great deal of talk about making a fight to break the unit rule, but as it has been adopted in free-silver States, it is not likely to be ignored unless it is found, on a count of noses, that silver will be the gainer.

Among Wisconsin Democrats there is no doubt as to what the Chicago Convention ought to do. E. C. Wall who, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, guided the Democratic Party to victory the two years in which it was successful in this State, is decidedly in favor of making a straight-out fight for a gold standard, believing that the chances of winning on this line are fully as good as an attempt at a straddle, while it will command greater respect. While deploring the possible split in the party, Mr. Wall is very proud of the stand taken by the Democrats of Wisconsin on the money question. In an interview to-day Mr. Wall said:

"I have seen somewhere that the New-York Democrats are being given a great deal of credit for astuteness in failing to nominate Electors at their convention, with a view of leaving off the Electors from their ticket in case of the nomination of a free-silver candidate and going in simply to save the State government. Nothing is said, so far as I have been able to see, about Wisconsin doing the same thing. People seem to think that the leaving off of Electors was accidental here. On the contrary, the matter was discussed before the convention, and the omission was intentional. In that action Wisconsin took the lead, and New-York followed. It is a little thing, but Wisconsin is entitled to the credit for blazing the way, and I want her to have it.

"Can the Democrats carry the country on a gold platform? I don't know; but this I do know, we ought to be given a chance to try. I believe in a straight-out gold platform, and I am not at all sure that if we go into the fight at Chicago with a clear-cut platform in favor of the present gold standard, we would be defeated. When you get right down to it, all the arguments are on the side of the gold men—that is, such arguments as appeal to reason and not to passion or self-interest. Those who are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver are the debtor class or the mine owners. Now, did it ever occur to you that the debtor class is not so very large in this country? The laboring men of the country are not of that class. As a rule, the laboring men of the country are out of debt; they have nothing to fear, and are in no need of looking about for some way in which to pay their debts in cheap money. What the laboring man wants is to have his wages in that money which has the greatest purchasing power, and an opportunity to earn that money regularly. I think any one will have a very hard time of it this year in trying to convince the workingman that it is to his interest to have a standard that will reduce his power for purchasing. Again, who is it that in a community is looked up to and respected? Is it not the man who is economical, honest, and square-dealing? Wherever you find a community where there are numbers of that class of men you will find a community that has the reputation as a smart, thriving, clean, and substantial town. A town that always pays its debts on ma-

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turity is one that always attracts capital seeking investment. Now, the Government is just like a community; it is nothing more than an overgrown community, in fact, and in order to attract capital and maintain our good reputation, we must keep up our credit by assurances to the world that we will have no debased standard of value. For that end every patriotic citizen ought to work at Chicago. But there ought to be no temporizing. That sort of thing will not catch a single man on the silver side. They know what they want, and will try to get it. In my opinion, we will gain much more if we stand up frankly for the present gold standard."

John Johnston, another well-known and prominent Democrat of this city, when asked what the convention ought to do, replied: "Adopt an unconditional gold platform. I cannot think of the United States—the richest country in the world, and, under proper management, able to command the gold of the world—I cannot think of us getting down into the slough of a depreciated circulating medium with the semi-barbarous and semi-civilized countries of South America and Asia. It would be the height of folly for salaried men and men on wages by the day to deliberately vote to cut their salaries in two. Our workingmen would find that under a silver standard their grocery bills would increase much faster than their wages.

"The friends of bimetallism can bring that about only after they have convinced the nations of Europe that we are not going to a silver basis. When we can make our power felt in the scramble for gold, then, and not till then, will there be bimetallism by international agreement.

"The capitalist can take care of himself, but the workingman is the residuary legatee of all financial ills.

"The Democratic Party should be true to its history, and must stand for the best possible currency. Depreciated currency may be good enough for the half-breeds of South America, but not for the intelligent men of the United States. I only hope there will be no uncertain ring in the Chicago platform."

Washington Becker, President of the First and Marine Bank, in speaking of the Chicago Convention and the danger of declaring for a currency based on anything but the highest standard, recalled a matter that has been almost forgotten. He said: "The resumption of specie payment in 1879 was taken as a declaration to the world that we meant to pay our debts in gold or money as good as gold. What was the result? Foreign capital at once began to flow in on us, enabling us to develop industrial

DID NOT LIKE HER TRESSES

SO MISS GOLDMAN SOUGHT TO HAVE THE COLOR CHANGED.

Result Was Disastrous, for, from a Rich, Titian Red the Hair Took on Various Colors Not Found in the Rainbow; the Young Woman Lost Her Suitor, and the Whole Matter May End in Suit Against Hairdresser.

Grand Street east of the Bowery and west of Broadway is where female beauty, not enhanced by art or fashionable raiment, can always be found. Taking six blocks of any part of Fifth Avenue on a Sunday afternoon in April and six blocks of Grand Street on a Saturday evening in Summer, and, noting in each quarter the number of comely and graceful girls encountered in a stroll, the verdict would be that the palm should be awarded to the east side.

So when, seven months ago, it was told about that a new-comer and a stranger to the quarter was the peer as to loveliness of the prettiest of the coquettish damsels who flirt and break hearts daily in the great thoroughfare of the Tenth Ward there were excitement and haste to verify the news.

There had arrived as a waitress at J. Butt's lunchroom, 332 Grand Street, Nancy Goldman, yet in her teens and singularly well favored. She was born in Warsaw and her family was well to do. She came to America in 1892 and had lived with relatives in East New-York. They were at their ease and were averse to Nancy doing anything to earn her own livelihood. They rebelled when, in a resolve to be independent, she said she would seek employment in New-York. Deaf to their entreaties, she was employed by Butt and found a lodging at 119 Essex Street.

Her employer had no reason to regret having employed Miss Goldman, as the young men who were his customers were enchanted with her and took care to tell their friends of the lovely waitress at the lunchroom. They exaggerated nothing, as Nancy's comeliness would interest critics far more exacting than they.

The girl had a wonderful complexion, fair, with a faint rose blush on her cheeks. She was tall, had a slim, willowy figure, and, moreover, was modest and graceful. She had classical features, with a finely chiselled nose and a glory of Titian-red, wavy hair, fired with streaks of gold. Black eyebrows and lashes accentuated her beauty.

Miss Goldman had many admirers from the first week that she took orders in the lunchroom. She was, however, reserved and circumspect, and, while she endeavored to be polite, she made enemies. Some of those who had at first raved about her began to talk about her red hair. Then there were indirect gibes about white horses and mean quips of "Fire!" "Carrots," and "Brick-top." Girls who patronized the place were delighted to hear the young men catch at the opportunity for humiliating their rival. Miss Goldman talked with silly friends whose judgment in regard to the beauty of her hair was not correct, and she regretted that her tresses were not less conspicuous in color.

But there was a romance in Nancy's life at the lunchroom. One day Harry Brill, a good-looking young diamond dealer, in thriving circumstances, sat at a table and was served by her. He was smitten at once, and, quick to see that she was not disposed to flirt, but tactful in demanding respect. He became a constant visitor at the lunchroom, Nancy took an interest in him, and finally they considered themselves engaged.

Harry, so a confidential friend of Miss Goldman said yesterday, neither admired nor found fault with the hue of his fiancée's hair. She had grown out of conceit with it, and one day her resolve was made when, as related, Harry carelessly and unwittingly remarked that a woman crowned with blonde locks appeared to him as comely as one with handsome chestnut tresses. Nancy decided to invoke art so as to change to a Marguerite in respect to the color of her hair.

As Miss Goldman tells the story, she consulted Mrs. Ida Weiss, who has a hair-dressing establishment at 158 Delancey Street, although the sign is that of Miss Ida Kaufman. Mrs. Weiss said, according to the story, that the transformation would be prompt and satisfactory, and that the cost would be $7.50. So two weeks ago Nancy submitted to the process change her appearance from that of a sprightly Warsaw maiden, with a wonderful Venitian head of hair, to a sentimental type of Goethe's heroine. She paid $1 on account. Regret came within twenty-four hours. The warm tint of Miss Goldman's locks was succeeded by a dull purple, and as the treatment continued the abominable color became streaked with brown, blue, and dark olive, then at last spread over the whole. These mutations were followed by other chromatic freaks, and the girl was in despair and regretted her folly.

She had been tortured at the lunchroom by vulgar remarks about her changed appearance. Some of her tormentors did not hesitate to say in a stage whisper: "Get on to Nancy's hair," or "What's become of the torch?" Her worst punishment came when, as it is reported, her courtier sat at a table near the door instead of in the rear of the room, where he could chat with his affianced. Happening to look up, he recognized a change in Nancy's appearance and learned what had happened. He went out and has not called since.

"I may be able to get him back," said Nancy yesterday, "but I am afraid he has given me the mitten."

Miss Goldman became desperate last Monday, and, going to a sister of Mrs. Weiss's, demanded that her hair be restored so far as was possible to its original color. A charge of $12 was made for this operation, but $5 was accepted on account and Nancy's hair was treated with a preparation which turned it to a dirty white. She went home in despair and next day when bunches of her tresses came out by the roots and her scalp appeared to be burning she consulted an uncle and was advised to retain a lawyer and sue for damages.

The Eighth Assembly District possesses Counselor E. Rosenthal of 333 Grand Street, who will go on Sunday to the Chicago Convention as a delegate to represent the Russian-American Democratic Association. In many ways Mr. Rosenthal is remarkable. He came from Russia when he was twenty-one, but in appearance and speech he could personate Edward Harrigan without fear of detection. His accent is so pronounced that he has had many amusing adventures with Irishmen, and he is fond of relating them. Mr. Rosenthal is eloquent in seven languages and in no end of dialects, from Czech to Geddish.

All the out-of-the-way cases, and most of the important ones, on the east side came to his office and he was retained by Miss Goldman.

A summons was served yesterday on Mrs. Weiss, in a suit instituted by Miss Goldman to recover $2,000 damages. The case will be tried, unless a settlement is made, in the City Court, and all Grand Street will be there. Miss Goldman worked at Butt's lunch room last evening, and was cheerful.

"Yes," she replied to an inquiry by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "I do not feel so badly as I did. You see, there are bald patches on my head, and places where the hair is yet white, but nearly all my hair is getting back to the color it was. No, I shall never try such an experiment again.

"But you have no idea how sensitive I was to any reference to red hair. I almost got to hate myself for having it, and I thought I would be so happy as a blonde.

"But the notoriety, now! Oh, how humiliating! And the references to my young—Mr.—ahem; oh, I assure you—well, you know, people will talk. And I don't know why I am suing for $2,000 when $10,000 would not pay me for what I have suffered. And now, as I sue for $2,000, I may get one or two hundred dollars, while if I sued for $10,000 I might get quite a sum. Why, everybody's coming to look at me. Do I look ever badly now?"

A cousin of Miss Goldman said that a last effort would be made by her relatives to wean her of her ideas of independence, and that success might come because of secrets of the past fortnight.

Mrs. Weiss declined, on the advice of her counsel, to talk, except to say that had Miss Goldman followed her instructions she would now be satisfied with her hair. Her sister who asked for $12 to undo what Mrs. Weiss had done is intent on collecting the balance of the account, $7, and she and her husband demanded the money of Miss Goldman several times yesterday.

THINKS THE ARREST IMPORTANT.

What Chief Hazen Says of the Alleged Counterfeiters in St. Louis.

William P. Hazen, Chief of the United States Secret Service, who was in this city yesterday, said that the arrest of four men and a woman physician in St. Louis, as announced in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was an important capture, and enough evidence had been collected in the way of counterfeiters' tools and paraphernalia to make out a strong case against the accused persons.

Those arrested were Dr. Matilda Adella Walter, Ralph and Walter Creese, two expert photographers; W. H. Jemmett, Dr. Walter's father, and Adam Miller, an old man, who claimed to be a patient of Dr. Walter's.

Chief Hazen received a dispatch which said that, in addition to the plates and photographs found at the time of the arrest, the Secret Service agents had found two more sets of copper plates for printing ten-dollar silver certificates with the Hendricks head. The prisoners were held in $7,500 bail each for examination.

Chief Hazen says that there is no doubt that the St. Louis party was a branch of the old Driggs gang, which operated extensively in Ohio. Driggs, the leader, was eighty-seven years old when he died, last November. It was this gang which put out the famous ten-dollar counterfeit which was spread all over the country in less than a week. Hoyt, the Eastern agent of the gang, was run down in Connecticut, in August, 1894, and is now serving an eight years' sentence. The death of Driggs delayed the work of Chief Hazen and his agents, who were sure that there was a branch in or near St. Louis.

COUNTERFEITER FOUND BY CHANCE.

Detective Reynolds Got James Smith and His Outfit in Brooklyn.

Detective Sergeant Reynolds, in charge of the Central Office squad, Brooklyn, last night was riding on a Flatbush Avenue car, and, when near the entrance to Prospect Park, happened to see James Smith, whom he recognized as an ex-convict, standing on a street corner. He became suspicious, and, jumping off the car, began to talk to Smith, who said he was waiting for his son.

The boy, who is eleven years old, shortly arrived, and then the detective took them both in a grocery store and searched them. He found on Smith six counterfeit fifty-cent pieces. Smith said they had been found on the dock at the foot of Dock Street. Smith said he lived at 262 Wyckoff Street. He was taken to the Sixth Avenue Precinct while detectives were sent to search his home.

There they found a quantity of tinfoil, dies, and ladles, which were used in the manufacture of counterfeit money. The detectives also found a quantity of pawn tickets and a dark lantern. The house that Smith lives in is a tenement and is filled with German, Italian, and Swiss families, members of which said they did not know Smith, but said there was a woman who lived with him. This woman managed to escape.

The detectives claim that Smith used the boy to pass the counterfeit money. The boy had just disposed of one of the coins when Sergeant Reynolds happened to see Smith. The storekeepers had complained that spurious money was being passed among them, but up to last night the offenders had not been captured.

THE HOBOKEN COUNTERFEITER.

United States Officials Have Taken Charge of the Case.

The Hoboken police have not yet learned the identity of the woman who was arrested Wednesday for passing counterfeit dollars. She maintains silence, refusing to talk about the case or give her name or address.

Her picture was taken for the Rogues' Gallery yesterday. She was escorted from the Second Precinct Station to a Washington Street studio. She made a great effort to prevent a good picture being taken, distorting her face and throwing herself on the floor. Two photographs, one of each side of her face, were finally secured, but only after she had been forced to be quiet.

When arraigned before Recorder McDonough at Headquarters she refused to answer any questions. She was remanded, and word was sent to Chief Drummond of the United States Secret Service Bureau. Detective Flynn visited Hoboken later in the day. He reported from there to Chief Drummond by telephone, and was ordered to secure the names of the witnesses and prepare to submit the case to United States Commissioner Romaine, in Jersey City.

A number of storekeepers identified the prisoner as the woman who had passed the counterfeits. She was committed to the County Jail, and her case was taken charge of by United States officials.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. CONDON.

His Answer to Fire Board—Charges Will Now Be Preferred.

At the meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday William O'Meagher Condon, Superintendent of Construction of Buildings for the department, presented his answer to the report of Commissioner Sheffield on the investigation, finished recently, regarding the methods used by Mr. Condon in letting contracts for repair work.

The Superintendent's answer dealt, to a certain extent, with the evidence heard during the investigation, but was directed largely against Mr. Sheffield and Secretary Jussen, whom he termed "enemies of the race and religion to which he [Condon] belonged."

The answer reflected somewhat on the board also, charging that "the Commissioners appear to be responsible for these men, [the contractors,] so far as their introduction to me is concerned."

Mr. Sheffield moved, in line with the recommendation contained in his report, that the Superintendent be suspended, that the testimony taken during the investigation be referred to the attorney for the Fire Department, and that charges, based on the testimony, be preferred against Mr. Condon.

President La Grange opposed suspension, and, from the chair, moved an amendment to strike out the part of the motion relating to suspension. The amendment was carried, Commissioner Sheffield voting in the negative and the President and Commissioner Ford in the affirmative. The motion, as amended, was then unanimously carried.

THE STREET PRIZEFIGHTERS FINED

Casey and McCormack Could Not Pay $10 Each and Were Locked Up.

When Inspector Harley read the story yesterday of the prizefight, without police interference, between John Casey, alias "Joe" Harryhill, and Albert McCormack, alias Christy Rossman, on the sidewalk in West Thirty-second Street, on Wednesday night, he ordered Capt. Chapman of the West Thirtieth Street Station to investigate the matter immediately.

Capt. Chapman detailed Detectives Welsh and Caddell on the case, and after a hard morning's work they arrested both of the fighters in Seventh Avenue, and also placed under arrest Patrick Devlin, who had acted as referee.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court James A. Smith, near whose barber's shop, at 170 West Thirty-second Street, the fight took place, told Magistrate Flammer that he could not swear that it had been a regular prizefight that he had witnessed, but he admitted that he had seen the two men fighting in the street, surrounded by a crowd.

As he admitted having witnessed the fight, Magistrate Flammer ordered him to make charges against Casey and McCormack of disorderly conduct, and when this was done the two men were fined $10 each. They could not pay, and were locked up.

An Order for Mrs. Fleming's Money.

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday issued an order directing the City Chamberlain to pay the remainder of the trust fund left by Robert Swift Livingston to his daughter, Mary Alice Almont Livingston, or her counsel, John C. Shaw. The fund originally amounted to $80,000. About $21,000 was paid to Mrs. Fleming's lawyers when she was on trial under indictment for poisoning her mother, and $60,428.34 now remains.

If you feel "All Played Out"
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It repairs broken nerve force, clears the brain and strengthens the stomach.

DROVE HIS WIFE OUT THE WINDOW.

Then Lehmaier Sought Death Because of the Notoriety.

Michael P. Lehmaier, forty-five years old, an advertising agent, having been arrested for treating his wife with such cruelty that she was forced to escape from him by jumping from the window of their second-story apartments at 49 West Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday morning, sought to end his own troubles later in the day by attempting suicide.

Mrs. Lehmaier called at the West Thirtieth Street Station Wednesday and said that she wanted her husband arrested. Capt. Chapman told her that he could not arrest Lehmaier in the house, but when Mrs. Lehmaier told him that she was afraid of her life the Captain said that he would station a policeman in front of the house during the night.

Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman Daly was startled by screams, and, running to the house, he arrived in time to see Mrs. Lehmaier jump from a second-story window in her night-dress. Blood was streaming down her face, and she shouted for the police. Lehmaier followed her out of the window, but before he could reach his wife she had managed to climb to the roof of a shed in the rear yard. He attempted to follow, but was caught by the policeman, who arrested him after a struggle.

When Mrs. Lehmaier appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday her eyes were blackened, her mouth was cut and swollen, her face was scratched and scarred, and a handful of hair had been torn out of her head.

Lehmaier was held by Magistrate Flammer in $1,000 for trial.

When Lehmaier was locked in his cell he was searched, according to custom, by the keepers to see that he had nothing in his possession that he could use to harm himself. Later in the afternoon Guard O'Connor noticed that something was wrong, and, entering the cell, found that Lehmaier had attempted suicide by cutting the arteries in both wrists. He had broken the crystal of his watch, and used the glass in his self-mutilation.

Keeper McDermott bound up the wounds and ordered that an ambulance be called. But for his efforts, however, the man would have died from loss of blood before the arrival of the surgeon.

Lehmaier explained his attempt at self-destruction by saying that after the notoriety he had won he didn't want to live longer.

THE DAY IN THE STATE CAMP.

Squadron A Has Its Games, and the Eighth Receives Friends.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 2.—Major Burbank, United States Army, who is detailed here to observe and report upon the work of the State troops, was asked today what he thought of the Eighth Regiment. He said its work was good, and that he was greatly surprised at the improvement shown by the regiment in the few days it has spent in camp. He said that he was sorry that the regiment could not be here longer than a week, because of the benefit it would be to the men. He said that there is good material in the regiment, and that another year's work would wear off the rough corners.

This was a gala day in camp, although none of the drills were sacrificed. The usual routine of camp life was gone through with, but during the interval between dinner and the supper call the troopers held their games, and the members of the Eighth Regiment entertained some 2,000 friends, who came up on Company F's excursion. There were almost 3,000 visitors in camp. Many friends of Squadron A came to see the games.

Among the visitors to-day were Senator John Raines, Gen. G. W. D. Scott, Col. Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Adjt. Falls of the Seventh Regiment.

Two troopers of Squadron A caught a camp employe in the tent of Lieut. Reed of that command. He was charged with attempting to steal a watch. The prisoner was placed in the guard house and will be turned over to the civil authorities.

The dress parade was a grand success. Capt. Butler will be officer of the day to-morrow.

The examining board that was to have met to-day for the purpose of inquiring into the fitness of Capt. A. C. Clayton of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, to hold office, did not meet. This morning Gen. McAlpin received a letter from Capt. Clayton in which the Captain resigned.

TO CURTAIL COTTON MANUFACTURE

Meeting of the Committee of the Arkwright Club in Boston.

BOSTON, July 2.—The committee of the Arkwright Club, the great New-England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which was appointed at the meeting of the club last Monday to report on the number of mills that will agree to curtail the manufacture of cotton goods during the Summer months, met to-day, in the office of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, and decided on the course to pursue.

The meeting was a secret one, and nothing was given out for publication, but Mr. Charles A. Amory of the Hamilton Mills said that the report of the committee would be handed to the President of the Arkwright Club, and he said that the President would in all probability give the result of the committee's labors and its decision to the press to-morrow or next day.

It is thought that a majority of the mills agreed to a short shut-down, but this could not be verified. None of the members of the committee would state what the decision was in regard to shutting down.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 2.—Local manufacturers who returned from Boston to-day after consulting with the committee representing other textile centres were not quite as fearful of a curtailment of production in all parts of New-England as they were before they went away. When they left here this morning most of the manufacturers understood that there were some mills whose Treasurers were doubtful as to the wisdom of shutting down while the mills in New-Bedford and elsewhere were kept in operation, but it was felt that when the time for final steps arrived they would throw their lot in with the rest.

JOHN STIMMEL ARRESTED.

J. George Grauer Charged Him with Fraudulent Acts.

WHITESTONE, L. I., July 2.—John Stimmel, proprietor of Stimmel's Hotel here and the Germania Assembly Rooms in New-York City, was arrested in Long Island City to-day. The complainant against him was J. George Grauer, a brewer of Ridgewood, who accused him of attempting to defraud him of $2,500.

The brewer went before Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith and made a complaint against Stimmel, alleging that a little over a year ago he loaned the hotel man $5,000 on a note, and said that when the note became due he received $2,500 on account. Since then, the brewer claimed, he had been unable to get the rest of his money. He alleged that shortly after the note became due Stimmel made an assignment to the President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and that he also transferred considerable property to his wife. Stimmel denied the charge against him, and, going before Sheriff Henry Doht, furnished $2,500 bail to appear when wanted.

New-York Press Association Officers.

GLEN SUMMIT, Penn., July 2.—The officers of the New-York Press Association elected to-day were as follows: President—H. A. Brockway of The Watertown Times; Vice Presidents—Louis McKinstry, Fredonia Censor; J. W. Slawson, Middletown Press; George S. Crittenden, Rochester Post-Express; G. A. Willard, Boonville Herald, and C. E. Livingston, Babylon Signal; Secretary and Treasurer—A. C. Bunnell, Dansville Advertiser; Executive Committee—Frank B. Garrett, Syracuse Times; John H. Farrell, Albany Times-Union; Fred W. Hyde, Jamestown Journal; C. J. Bellinger, Watertown Reunion, and C. J. Shultz, Buffalo Enquirer.

Eight-Million-Dollar Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—The Common Council this afternoon passed the ordinance creating a new city loan of $8,000,000. The ordinance still has to pass the Select Council, and there is a possibility that it may be defeated in the higher branch. The loan is intended to be used for various improvements. If it is passed, it will be the largest loan ever floated by the City of Philadelphia. The interest to be paid by the city on the loan is not to exceed 3½ per cent. The net debt of Philadelphia at the present time, exclusive of the new loan, is about $34,000,000.

PLUNGER RILEY GRANNAN

WON ANOTHER LITTLE FORTUNE BY THE VICTORY OF FORGET.

For Three Successive Days He Has Beaten the Good Things at the Sheepshead Bay Races and Has Won at Least $50,000 in His Week's Ventures—Scottish Chieftain and Formal Won the Two Stake Events Decided Yesterday.

Riley Grannan, the boyish Western plunger, does not win every bet he makes at the races, but whenever there is "a good thing uncorked," as the slang of the race track runs, he is very apt to be one of those who have the largest slice of the profits, so that he can stand a good many losses without making much of a hole in his bank account. Yesterday the fast Western filly Forget was pitchforked into the second race, a handicap at a mile, with only 88 pounds on her back, and with little Powers in the saddle.

With Glenmoyne, Charade, and Tinge in the same race, the bookmakers did not think she had a chance to win, and so they laid 15 to 1 against her. This was Grannan's opportunity, as he knew the filly to be very speedy when carrying very light weight, although with over 100 pounds she is anchored in a field of almost any class. Grannan backed the filly with every one who would accept his wagers of $100 at a clip, because he has a fancy for long shots, and is as often wrong as right. So in spite of his plunging there was plenty of 10 to 1 against the mare when the field went to the post for the race. Grannan made a good guess this time, and won a good many thousand dollars through Forget's victory; some put it as high as $40,000, but the probabilities are that $25,000 is nearer the mark. He won the same amount on Tuesday on Peep o' Day's victory, and on Wednesday he was a winner to about the same extent by the victories of Peep o' Day and Irish Réel. But he lost heavily on Remp on Wednesday. How much ahead he is on the week's operations he did not know last evening, as he had not balanced his accounts for the week. It was gossip among the men in the ring that he had probably netted $50,000 on the three days' play, however.

"We are always glad to see Grannan win," said one of the heaviest of the operators yesterday. "It makes business lively from other sources. As to what Grannan gets that makes little difference, for he plays it back again in a few days or a few weeks at most. His money is always in circulation, for he could not 'salt it away' even if he was so disposed. That is not his disposition."

Forget's victory was the sensational incident of the day, for it made a lot of talk. She led from start to finish, Tinge being the only one that had speed enough to stay with her in the mile, run in 1:40 2-5, which is the best performance of the year. Glenmoyne, who was the favorite for the race, ran a bad fourth, Deerslayer lasting long enough after a hard drive between the pair to get the third money. Charade was left standing at the post in a straggling tart.

The June Stakes proved to be a comparatively easy victory for Scottish Chieftain, against which the very comfortable odds of 6 to 5 were laid, because there was an impression that Casseopia might win in spite of the fact that she had to carry the top weight.

The other stake, the Spindrift, for three-year-olds, went to the Morris candidate, Formal, who beat Goldcrest by a neck, after a driving finish. The latter was the favorite in the speculation, and there was a deal of play on Cassette, who ran about the best race she has ever shown, thanks to the fact that she had Sloane in the saddle.

Young Sloane, by the way, has developed wonderfully in two years, and is now one of the very best of the light-weight jockeys. He won the fifth race with Paladin, by a clever bit of riding, from Zanone, the erratic Western horse, ridden by that more erratic Western jockey, Gardner. The last time Zanone ran he could hardly get out of his own way and was absolutely last in a race at the same distance, and ridden by the same jockey. Yesterday he was plainly "out for the money," but Sloane and Paladin prevented him from getting it. Sloane also won the opening race of the afternoon with Successful, who was the favorite in a field of thirteen that ran.

Counsellor Howe kept up his record as an unbeaten horse this season by winning the race over the turf at a mile and three-eighths. He caught the odds-on favorite, Merry Prince, in the stretch, and beat him home by a length, with the very comfortable odds of 7 to 1 against him. Long Beach, the only other starter, had an attack of the sulks, and would not try to win.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-old fillies; selling allowances. Time—1:02.

1—Successful, Kenaico Stable's b. f., by Octopus-Prosperity, 97 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Sloane)
2—Nana H., W. Hayward's br. f., 95, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Gifford)
3—Nina Louise, H. E. Leigh's ch. f., 98, 6 to 1.....(Gardner)

Won easily by three lengths; a half length between second and third.

Break o' Day, 107, 10 to 1, (Powers;) Florian, 97, 20 to 1, (Keefe;) Euphemia L., 100, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Amiable, 97, 8 to 1, (Walker;) Grey Bird, 110, 12 to 1, (Ballard;) Ellerdie, 95, 20 to 1, (Hirsch;) Pleureuse, 95, 7 to 1, (Lambley;) The Swell, 95, 40 to 1, (Coyle;) Aunt Sally, 95, 80 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Purple Jacket, 95, 100 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Handicap. Time—1:40 2-5.

1—Forget, Laurette Stable's ch. f., 8 years, by Exile-Forever, 88 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Powers)
2—Tinge, R. M. Murray & Co.'s br. h., 4, 105, 3 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Hyes)
3—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's b. h., 4, 108, 6 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won by a head; four lengths between second and third.

Glenmoyne, 6, 128, 11 to 5, (Taral;) Kennel, 4, 107, 7 to 1, (Ballard;) Manchester, 4, 97, 60 to 1, (Harris;) Connoisseur, 4, 108, 7 to 1, (H. Lewis;) Cromwell, 4, 92, 10 to 1, (Hewitt,) and Tomóka, 3, 87, 100 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named. Charade, 7, 115, 8 to 1, (Hill,) was left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—June stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds. Futurity course. Time—1:12 2-5.

1—Scottish Chieftain, Marcus Daly's br. c., by Inverness-Miss Darebin, 121 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Rodermond, J. W. Rogers's b. c., 118, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Cassette, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. f., 122, 11 to 5.....(Littlefield)

Won by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

Arbuckle, 125, 7 to 1, (Ballard,) and Calderon, 111, 8 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Spindrift stakes of $2,000 for three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56.

1—Formal, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., by Cayuga-Prudery, 108 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Littlefield)
2—Goldcrest, W. Lakeland's ch. c., 104, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Hamilton)
3—Cassette, A. Clason's br. f., 98, 4 to 1.(Sloane)

Won by a head; a length between second and third.

Defender, 95, 10 to 1, (Garrigan,) and Musselman, 104, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Selling allowances. Time—1:14.

1—Paladin, C. Lohman & Co.'s ch. h., 4 years, by Hawkstone-Princess Palatine, 107 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sloane)
2—Zanone, S. Levy's br. g., 3, 98, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Gardner)
3—Agitator, J. H. McCormack's ch. h., 4, 114, 8 to 5.....(Taral)

Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

Buckrene, 5, 109, 8 to 1, (Ballard;) Halton, 5, 107, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Patrol, 3, 100, 8 to 1, (Hewitt;) Kennebunk, 4, 107, 20 to 1, (Hill;) Miss Lynah, 3, 93, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Galilee, 5, 109, 7 to 1, (Doggett;) Harry Shannon, 3, 97, 10 to 1, (Walker;) Hurlingham, 5, 109, 80 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and three-eighths, on the turf. Time—2:28 2-5.

1—Counsellor Howe, W. Donohue's b. c., 3 years, by Highland Chief-Ettarre, 95 pounds, 7 to 1.....(Lambley)
2—Merry Prince, Blemton Stable's ch. c., 3, 98, 55 to 100.....(Hewitt)
3—Long Beach, F. J. Dwyer's br. h., 8, 104, 5 to 2.....(Sims)

Won by a length; fifteen lengths between second and third.

Fourth of July at Parkway.

The Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn will celebrate the Fourth with a special programme at its track on the Ocean Parkway. There will be a match race, trotting, for $500 a side between the bay gelding Julie, owned by Thomas Morgan, and the brown gelding Billy Mack. Julie has a record of 2:18 and Billy Mack scored 2:19¾, as a four-year-old last season in the West. Besides the trotting contest, the pacers June Bug and Newsboy are to meet for a stake of $800, with $100 added by the club. The horses are to be called at 2:30 P. M., and as there is no charge for admission the cozy little park is sure to have its share of the holiday pleasure seekers.

SULKIES AT ORANGEBURG.

Good Card for the Holiday Events in Rockland County.

ORANGEBURG, N. Y., July 2.—The attraction here for Saturday is the programme of harness races at the Mountain View Driving Park. Quite a number of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City horses are entered in the three events. Alexander Newburger of Fleetwood Park has been engaged as starter.

Following are the entries:

2:50 Class, Trotting and Pacing.—St. Joe, ch. g., by Alcantara, and Don John, b. g., by Donatello, D. H. Nichols, Parkville; Little Giant, b. g., by Artillery, and Clare, b. m., by Tariff, Capt. William Dewey, Nyack, N. Y.; Jack O'Brien, b. g., John Hart, Orangeburg; Nut Brook, b. g., by Cornelius, George White, Orangeburg; Isoloem, s. m., by Clay Chief, Ralph D. Earle, Weehawken, N. J.; Burtona, blk. f., by Sherman, V. V. Strong, Esopus, N. Y.; Willie D., ch. g., by Warwick Boy, James Young, White Plains; Nellie F., ch. m., by Bayonne Prince, M. Farley, Jersey City; Gesner, s. g., by Judge Rider, I. T. Washburn, Sing Sing; Florence H., rn. m., by Dexter Prince, William J. Ryan, New-York; Blue Stone, b. h., C. Embree, Yonkers; Chet Wynd, b. g., by Chetwood, L. Van Sant, New City, N. Y.; Gretchen, b. m., J. F. Osman, Grassy Point; Beckie Sharp, b. m., by Repetition, Mountain View Farm, Orangeburg.

2:20 Class, Trotting and Pacing.—Cute, b. m., by Lord Eldon, V. V. Strong, Esopus, N. Y.; Larry, b. g., by Tangle, Dr. J. Farrell, Jersey City; Phyllis Wilkes, b. m., by Almont Wilkes, M. E. Stephens, New-York City; Genevieve, ch. m., by Startle, J. F. Brown, East View, N. Y.; Smilax, ch. m., by Sydney, L. N. Hurd, New-York; Maud B., d. m., by King Legacy, Clarence Ware, Yonkers; Kathleen, b. m., by Raymont, Herbert Jenkins, New-York City; On Time, b. g., by Polonius, P. H. Hanley, Jersey City.

2:32 Class, Trotting.—Laura McGregor, b. m., by Fergus McGregor, D. H. Nichols, Parkville; McLaughlin Maid, ch. m., by Hugh McLaughlin, Charles Mosher, Parkville; Franklin Belle, ch. m., by Ben Franklin, John Hart, Orangeburg; Singleton, b. g., by Startle, James Young, White Plains, N. Y.; Bob, b. g., C. H. Weeks, West Nyack, N. Y.; Charlotte W., ch. m., by Mambrino, Frank W. Hurd, New-York City; Jim Anderson, b. g., C. F. Osman, Grassy Point, N. Y.; Grey Joe, gr. g., by Sir Walter, Mountain View Farm, Orangeburg; Avondale, b. h., by Thorndale, Mountain View Farm, Orangeburg.

Patchen Easily Defeats Gentry.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The match race between John R. Gentry, 2:03½, and Joe Patchen, 2:04, proved to be something of a fizzle at Washington Park to-day. Patchen drew the pole for the first heat, and simply romped away from Gentry. It might have been a close race to the wire had Andrews been able to hold Gentry on his feet, but at the eighth pole he broke, and Curry simply cantered in the easiest of winners. Time—2:05¼.

Gentry was greatly distressed after the heat, and when it came to scoring with the big, black fellow soon after, it was plainly Patchen's day. The latter had a neck the better of it when the word was given for the second heat, and he never relinquished the lead, going out a quarter, and killing off the Gentry horse, who broke at the eighth pole, and allowed Patchen to romp in again. The crowd was plainly disappointed at the comparative walk-over, and was almost silent when the black horse was guided under the wire by Jack Curry in 2:06¾.

The Derby Winner Beaten.

LONDON, July 2.—The race for the Princess of Wales Stakes of 10,000 sovereigns, at one mile, was run at Newmarket to-day and won by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's St. Frusquin, which defeated the Prince of Wales's colt Persimmon, winner of the Epsom Derby, by a half length, the latter the same distance in front of the Duke of Westminster's Regret. Seven others ran, and St. Frusquin was favorite in the betting. St. Frusquin was beaten by Persimmon by about the same distance in the Derby.

New Turf Guide.

No. 5 of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide was issued last evening, with a record of all races run up to and including last Saturday. The Guide improves constantly, and grows more valuable to racing men with each issue.

YACHT RACE OFF LARCHMONT.

Special Regatta of the Horseshoe Harbor Club a Success.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 2.—An eight-knot southwest breeze welcomed the fleet of yachts that assembled here this afternoon for the special regatta of the Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club. Yachtsmen pronounced the race the prettiest that has been sailed on the Sound this season. The race attracted much attention. The clubhouse, pavilion, and points of vantage in the park were filled with spectators.

There was a particularly fine race between E. H. Bailey's thirty-four-rater Gavilan and J. B. Smith's Adele. The boats had it nip and tuck almost to the finish, the Gavilan winning. The thirty-footers had a fine start, and went off altogether. The Hera and Departure went over the line with the rest, but withdrew from the race, which was won by the Asahi. The Vaquero gave her a sharp chase all the way. The Hope and Paprika, half-raters, designed by "Larry" Huntington, came in first and second, respectively. The Molly Bawn went over the line in the thirty-foot class cabin cat race, but became disabled and dropped out.

The race was over a five-mile course. The thirty-four-foot class, thirty-foot class, and cabin cats got off at 1:50. The twenty-one-foot class and half-raters started at 1:55. The other classes went at 2. Sloops, yawls, and cabin yachts went three times over the course, and mainsail and open yachts sailed over the course twice. The following table gives the official time:

SPECIAL 34-FOOT CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time.
Adele, J. B. Smith	3 38 50	2 48 50	2 48 50	
Gavilan, E. H. Bailey	4 39 00	2 49 00	2 42 54	

SPECIAL 30-FOOT CLASS.

Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	4 12 50	2 22 50	.....	
Asahi, E. H. Bailey	4 10 00	2 20 00	.....	

CABIN CATS, SPECIAL 30-FOOT CLASS.

Volsung, J. & H. L. Deforrest	4 37 50	2 47 50	.....	
Molly Bawn, F. M. Brown, disabled.				

CABIN CATS, 25-FOOT CLASS.

Ethel, F. J. Burger	4 46 35	2 56 35	.....	
Caper, E. G. Unitt	4 49 05	2 59 05	.....	
Presto, F. M. Randall	4 40 40	2 50 40	.....	

SPECIAL 21-FOOT CLASS.

Houri, E. B. Hart, Jr.	3 44 10	1 49 10	.....	
Vaquero, W. G. Brokaw	3 44 30	1 49 30	.....	

SPECIAL 15-FOOTERS.

Paprika, C. S. Hoyt	3 58 30	2 08 30	.....	
Microbe, H. B. Seeley	4 11 50	2 18 50	.....	
Kitty V., Hasen Morse	4 08 40	2 15 40	.....	
Ideal, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	4 00 40	2 05 40	.....	
Hope, Arthur Iselin	3 57 05	2 02 05	.....	

MIXED CLASS.

Susan D., K. Whiting did not finish.				
Caprice, F. F. Proctor, Jr.	4 47 20	2 47 20	.....	

25-FOOT CLASS, OPEN CATS.

Fugitive, G. E. Schapbehar	3 45 30	1 45 30	1 45 30	
Punch, W. H. Clark	3 51 20	1 51 20	1 48 20	
Edna, George Dixon	3 50 40	1 50 40	1 47 22

The New-York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

BENTLEY'S OLD-FASHIONED CIRCUS—Equestrian Feats, &c.—Afternoon, 2:00; Evening, 8:00.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.

CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.

EDEN MUSEE.—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.

HERALD SQUARE—Olivette—8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15 P. M. Rice's Evangeline—8:50. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.

POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Baltimore—4:00 P. M.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN—Das Modell—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—Mass meeting to receive delegates to the Socialist-Labor Party National Convention, Grand Central Palace, 8 P. M.

—Twenty-first Ward Young Men's Democratic Club, Brooklyn, celebration at 957 Bedford Avenue, evening.

—Companies F and I, Seventy-first Regiment, outing at Van Cortlandt Park.

—Music in Battery Park, Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, 8 P. M.

—Third Battery goes to camp at Creedmoor.

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In the Real Estate Field.
Murderer Gantry Very Sick.
Murdered for His Money.

Bicycle Tax in France.

Paris Dispatch to The London Standard.

The use of bicycles in France has increased so rapidly that even the budget estimate of the increase of the revenue to be expected from the tax on velocipedes will be considerably exceeded. When the tax was first imposed, in April, 1893, it was estimated that 120,000 velocipedes would come under the new law. That number was, however, soon exceeded, as, in 1895, the tax was levied on 240,000 cycles. Taking that increase into consideration, it was estimated that this year the tax would be levied on 280,000 velocipedes, but already it has been found that that estimate was far below the mark, and that there are at present in France 322,000 velocipedes, on which the tax has to be paid. As the tax is one of 10f., it will produce 3,220,000f. Three years ago it produced only 1,200,000f.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	65	66	70
6 A. M.	64	67	71
9 A. M.	69	74	75
12 M.	72	78	81
4 P. M.	76	74	82
6 P. M.	76	74	79
9 P. M.	71	74	78
12 P. M.	67	70	74

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square 76.25
Weather Bureau 72.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....70.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years 71.90

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city; Fair, Warm.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 12, Column 4.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1896.

A DOUBLE STANDARD IS A DOUBTFUL STANDARD.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

COMPROMISE?

There is much brave talk by the free-silver men at Chicago that they will never consent to any compromise on their pet doctrine. Who has asked them to compromise? Who has any authority to compromise on any such policy as they avow? None is possible. None is proposed. None will be suggested.

So far as a moderate and contingent statement of the position of the gold-standard men can be framed, it was framed at Saratoga. It would be ridiculous to suppose that by any conceivable means that statement could be further modified. Multitudes of gold-standard men, those who are best informed and have most carefully studied what has been done in the past, do not at all agree with some of the statements and implications of the Saratoga platform. They do not believe that a bimetallic standard even with the consent of the great commercial and financial powers could really be established. Nor do they see in the attitude of those powers the slightest encouragement for hope that their consent can be obtained. But as the Republicans have declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until international bimetallism shall have been obtained, these advocates of the gold standard are willing to accept the like declaration at Chicago. There they stop. They could not go any further without abandoning what they believe is the fundamental condition of safety, without abandoning the gold standard.

You cannot compromise the essentials of mathematics. You cannot agree to concede that two and two make a little less than five or a little more than three. Two and two make exactly four—neither more nor less. It is the same way with a money standard. You cannot agree that a dollar shall be either 23.22 grains of gold or 371.25 grains of silver, because one is really worth a dollar the world over, whether coined or uncoined, and the other is worth, now, only 52 cents, and a month ago was worth 50 cents and five years ago was worth 76 cents. The friends and advocates of the gold standard want a dollar for everybody as nearly stable as possible, whether to-day or next year. The dollar measured by gold is that, and nothing else is. Therefore there can be no compromise.

A MUNICIPAL "LEGISLATIVE BODY."

It is given out that the "Committee on Draft of Charter" of the Greater New-York Commission is in favor of providing for a municipal "legislative body" consisting of two houses, and that a subcommittee has been directed to proceed in making the draft upon the assumption that such a plan will be adopted. Until something more is known as to the manner of constituting such a body and as to the powers it would exercise, little intelligent criticism can be made upon the proposition, but it apparently indicates an intention of reversing the tendency of the past in municipal government in this country.

City Governments were originally modeled upon State Governments to a considerable extent; and we used to have a Board of Aldermen and a Common Council, with pretty liberal powers of local legislation, analogous to the Senate and House of the State Legislature. Legislative powers were gradually curtailed; then one house was abolished, the power of the remaining one in the matter of appointments was taken away, and finally the Board of Aldermen was practically reduced to a certain amount of supervision over streets and their use or obstruction. Legislative functions were mainly exercised directly by the State Legislature, and administrative functions were transferred to commissions and appointive heads of departments.

The cause of this decline and practical effacement of the "legislative branch" in city government was the deterioration in the character of the men who got themselves elected to it. So many of them came to be ignorant, incapable, or corrupt that power over public service and expenditures could not be safely intrusted to them. This was partly due to the indisposition of citizens who were busy with professional or business affairs to give any of their time or attention to the public service and partly to the control which local political organizations gained over the choice of members of the municipal legislative body. The result has been that for years municipal reform consisted largely in depriving that body of power and lodging it somewhere else.

In the meantime the tendency in European cities has been exactly the other way. Those which are most completely self-governing and best governed are under the almost absolute direction of a Municipal Council, which has full powers of legislation in matters purely local and control over administrative departments through its own committees. In most cases it not only chooses the heads of departments and supervises their affairs, but elects the Mayor and directs his performance of public duties.

The success of this system abroad, especially in England and Scotland, is due to the fact that party politics does not enter at all into the choice of members of the Municipal Council, and citizens of the best character and capacity are willing to devote a fair share of their time and energy to the service of their city without reward. Have we reached a point at which a similar condition of things can be established here, even with separate municipal elections and the vast interests of a metropolis of three millions of people at stake? Upon the answer to this question depends the wisdom of providing for a "legislative body" with large powers, and in any case the wisdom of having it consist of two houses or chambers is questionable.

THE AMERICAN PROLETARIAT.

The Chicago Convention has given currency to an alluring alliteration which is calculated to startle old-fashioned Americans. It is declared that the contest between the silver and the gold standard is a contest between "proletariat and plutocrat." The application of the word "proletariat" to American society is not new. In his famous address on "Democracy" LOWELL mentioned the change, to him a saddening one, in his own lifetime of the peasantry of New-England from a yeomanry to a proletariat, or words to that effect. But whenever the word is used we think of Europe and not of America, because it denotes, in the first place, a separate class, and, in the second place, a class which is not only down, but has no hope of getting up. It is the class which has a congenital grievance against society. It has been one of our boasts for a hundred years and more that no native American, however poor and humble he might be, was doomed to stay where he was put by birth; that in no older country was there such a facility in passing from one class to another. Nay, it was our boast that in our democracy there were no classes, properly so called; that the individual stood on his own feet and by his own merits. This way of thinking is interrupted when anybody so much as speaks of our proletariat, and forces us to inquire whether there is really such a class in this country.

We are afraid we must admit that there is a larger exception to the old rule of equality, even of equality of opportunity, than we have been accustomed to allow. Of course, "the foreign element" has always been troublesome to assimilate, but heretofore it has been true that in the second generation the children of immigrants have been as "good Americans" as the children of natives, leaving out a sentimental attachment to the Fatherland of their fathers, which is not only a becoming, but really a valuable, sentiment. It is the public-school system upon which we have relied for the fusion of the children of the foreigner with the children of the native. The adult immigrants might compose a proletariat, and have done so. But the children of Irishmen and of Germans and of Scandinavians have been found to be very readily assimilable. Of late years we have come to deal with elements far more foreign and heterogeneous, and with these elements the hereditary sense of oppression has made the task of converting them from a proletariat into an equal body of citizens very much harder. The adult or adolescent immigrant who brings to our shores a hatred of what is constituted and established because it is, is an almost hopeless subject. He is becoming increasingly formidable in numbers and he seems, especially in the Middle West, to be increasingly inaccessible to Americanizing influence. That such a representative of him as ALTGELD should have become the Governor of a great State is a portent and a menace, because unfortunately there can be no doubt that ALTGELD represents what may properly be called a proletariat.

But also it must be owned that we have a native proletariat in part of the country. It is a relic of slavery, and it is composed of the poor whites or crackers who grew up hating and fearing the slave-holding aristocracy, but, until of late years, powerless against it. The overthrow of slavery emancipated not only the negroes, but the poor whites, or crackers, but it left both as ignorant and as helpless as they were before. The crackers, however, being of the Caucasian race, were the first to perceive their political power, and they have revolted against the gentlemen of the South, the "aristocrats" to whom they formerly paid a dogged and reluctant deference. The recent history of Southern politics is a history of this revolt. In those States of which the social composition was most aristocratic the revolt has been most marked. The poor whites have refused any longer to take their politics from the educated classes, and they have set out to devise remedies for themselves for their own condition. Being woefully ignorant, almost or quite as ignorant as their black neighbors, their remedies have been preposterous schemes like those set forth in the Ocala platform. They have found demagogues to lead them, and these demagogues have either displaced the old leaders or have forced the old leaders into a pretense of conformity with their notions. The Senators from North and South Carolina are specimens of the emancipated cracker. The Senators from some other Southern States are examples of the educated men who go in fear of the cracker. When the cracker uprising began in South Carolina, WADE HAMPTON withdrew from the strife. His colleague, Mr. BUTLER, remained and endeavored to conciliate the crackers, but was beaten all the same. The long-oppressed cracker would no more accept his assurances than a European Socialist would accept the assurances of a landed proprietor. The result in the State in which the aristocracy had been the most controlling and defiant was the appearance of TILLMAN, first as Governor of South Carolina and then as a Senator. The Senate is not very fastidious, but it seems its members have drawn the line at TILLMAN and declined to associate with him. This amazing person made a speech here the other day and gave us a taste of his quality. He made it clear both what sort of person he is and what sort of constituency he represents.

Now, it is TILLMAN alone who can make any contest with ALTGELD for the control of the majority of delegates to Chicago. It is a perfectly unexampled thing in American politics that the leaders of the National Convention of a great party should be respectively the representatives of the imported Reds, who have their grievances to avenge upon European society, and the Southern crackers, who have their grievances to avenge upon Southern society. But whoever considers this phenomenon will be forced to admit that we do possess a proletariat, and that it must be reckoned with in American politics.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Lord SALISBURY's reception of the deputation from the International Arbitration League which called upon him in the interests of a treaty of arbitration with the United States was interesting and significant. Of course, nobody expected to hear Lord SALISBURY say that he preferred war to peace or that he would rather fight out a dispute than leave it out. No responsible statesman in any country could in this day talk like that. It is doubtful if even the "war lord" of Germany could venture upon the public use of language to such an effect, though possibly it would be safe for the Czar of all the Russias to employ it to the anachronistic population over which he presides. If Lord SALISBURY had gone no further than to utter generalities about the desirableness of peace, it would be absurd to take any notice of his remarks. But the very fact that he brought forward reservations and exceptions showed that he considered the question a practical one. This is very much more to the point than a mere general acquiescence. On the part of a British Prime Minister it is distinctly encouraging, and of course is much more encouraging on the part of a Tory than it would be on the part of a Liberal Prime Minister.

"The reservation," Lord SALISBURY said, speaking of the reservation that arbitration should be resorted to, "so far as practicable," "is a reservation of an unknown extent." "Our desire," he added, "is that the principle should be extended so far as consistent with the just rights of those whose interests are committed to our charge." Considering that the "international" movement is exclusively British and American, this may fairly be taken as an allusion to the Venezuelan difficulty, but it is not an allusion with which we ought to quarrel. When Lord SALISBURY adds that "the details of the subject are numerous" and that the negotiations ought to be deliberate, "so that no mistake should be made by which the ultimate triumph of this great principle might be jeopardized," he speaks the language of a sincere friend of arbitration.

One "reservation" that he incidentally makes is very significant. "Opinion on the subject in Continental Europe has hardly advanced to a point at which any definite result could at present be reached; but matters are more hopeful in the United States." So far as England is concerned, the burning questions between her and other European nations are not European, but Asiatic, African, and Polynesian questions. It is a question of the treatment of "natives." We can readily understand that England would not consent to leave out to arbitration the question of her behavior in North or in South Africa, that France would not leave out her treatment of Madagascar, nor Germany the method by which she has acquired her protectorates and spheres of influence in Africa. Each would at once reserve from arbitration her treatment of "natives." England has at times shown an intention of classing the South American republics as "natives" and dealing with them accordingly, and it seems possible that Lord SALISBURY means to make a "reservation" of her right to continue that course.

THE LAND-RATING BILL.

After all, there may be some use for the squires of England in having a big Tory majority in the House of Commons. The leaders of the majority have failed to pass a bill which proposed to put the public-school money in the hands of the Church of England and to manage the schools according to the views of that body. The Liberal-Unionists, of whom a large proportion are such on account of their opposition to the Church of Rome, are equally opposed to the Church of England and not in the least disposed to grant any additional privileges to that organization. Perhaps this is the main reason of the collapse of the Government on the school question.

The squires seem to have fared better than the parsons. The final reporting of the bill on Monday night seems to be pretty clearly the prelude to its passage. The interest shown in the measure on both sides is attested by the vehemence of the debate, which reached a pitch not attained for many years either in Westminster or in Washington. The bill, as has often been explained, is a measure intended to transfer half the taxes now borne by the landed gentry upon other classes of the community. Of course, something can be said for the principle. British agriculture has not been prosperous for a good many years, and if it could be shown that it bore an unfair proportion of the public burdens it should be relieved of them. But this bill has not apparently been either drawn or urged on such lines. It is complained that it has been so drawn that the benefit of the reduction does not accrue at all to the farmer, but only to the landlord. It seems to be a piece of class legislation of the same kind with the curious "charges" against American cattle and beef and pork which have been brought and often decided in the interest of the landlords. It is of a piece with the declarations in favor of "fair trade" and the other measures of incidental and disguised protection which the British landlord has brought forward. It is certain that the squire has not been so much interested in anything for years as he has been in this measure. On the face of it it appears to be a measure of the class to which Sir ROBERT WALPOLE or some other Prime Minister of the eighteenth century said: "We must apply our majority to this question." At any rate, the various clauses of it were passed under the closure and against the protests of the minority. If it passes the Commons, the Lords will of course pass it with eagerness, since it is in favor of the one interest they represent. But if it be what it is represented to be, not only will its repeal be one of the first duties and pleasures of a Liberal majority, but its passage will be one of the surest means of securing such a majority.

KILLING CONSUMPTIVE COWS.

This city appears to be the only part of the Empire State in which the tuberculin test will be applied by public authority this year to infected dairy herds for the protection of consumers of milk. We have already referred to the preparations made by the Board of Health for a thorough inspection of the 2,000 cows which are kept within the city limits. It is probable that a large percentage of them will be found to be tuberculous. The diseased animals will be killed and the carcasses will be destroyed. The public health will not thereafter be affected injuriously by such tuberculous infection from local sources, but only a very small part of the milk sold in the city comes from the dairy herds which are thus to be purified.

The work of inspection throughout the State, heretofore carried on by the State Board of Health, has, however, been suspended for this year, owing to the mediaeval action of PLATT's Legislature, which, after the State Board and prominent municipal Boards of Health had united in urging that an adequate appropriation should be made, refused to grant even the insignificant sum of $3,000 which some broad-minded legislator regarded as sufficient. This year's appropriation for the work in Massachusetts is $250,000.

The authorities in several neighboring States will be engaged in inspecting herds and killing consumptive cows, while those of this State will be idle. The most notable record will be made in Massachusetts, a State which to-day leads the entire civilized world in this important sanitary movement. Up to the middle of December last the Massachusetts Board of Cattle Commissioners, of which Dr. F. H. OSGOOD is Chairman, had applied the tuberculin test to 26,958 cattle and had condemned 4,389, or 16 per cent. During the last six months of 1895 the board inspected 4,093 animals at the request of the owners of them; the test indicated the presence of the disease in 1,081 of these animals, and in all but two cases the disease was clearly disclosed by the autopsies. This shows how trustworthy the test is when applied by competent persons.

In Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and several other States the work is in progress. Every week the Connecticut authorities report the inspection of several herds. The results of examinations in the other States are frequently published by the daily press. For example, we find in The Doylestown (Penn.) Democrat of the 27th ult. a report of the killing of 17 cows in a fine herd owned by a resident of Montgomery County. All had the disease "in an advanced state." Six hundred persons watched the State Inspector as he was doing the work. As a rule the infected cows appeared to be in good condition, but the test revealed the truth. "A large brindle cow, with glossy coat and noble build, a perfect yielder of milk, was found to be the worst affected one in the lot." We might refer to scores of similar reports which we have recently seen in our exchanges.

The time is coming when all the dairy herds in the New-England and Middle States will be subjected to the tuberculin test, for the protection of consumers of dairy products as well as for the benefit of the owners of cattle. We expressed this opinion some years ago, and it has been confirmed by what has taken place since that time. If State Legislatures refuse to provide for the work, the cities will require it to be done throughout their suburban "milk districts" for the protection of their inhabitants. This State might have been foremost in the movement, but now it lags behind all its neighbors.

Are the silver Democrats at Chicago reckoning without their host? The Teller men think so. They declare that there will be a third ticket in the field unless Teller is named by the Democrats. It is by no means impossible that the Populists plus the silver Republicans may be more numerous than the Democrats minus the gold-standard men. As many of the silver Democrats make no pretense of seeking anything but the favor of their constituents, they would be left in a pretty plight if the prediction of the Populists should come true and the order of the tickets, after the election, should be 1, Republicans; 2, Populists; 3, Silver Democrats.

INFLUX OF NEWPORT COTTAGERS.

The Largest List of Arrivals Yesterday for the Season.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 2.—Incoming boats and trains to-day brought the largest number of cottagers of any day thus far this season. Among those arriving for the season were Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French, who have rented the Derby cottage, Mann Avenue; Mrs. J. B. Trevor, Miss Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, and Dr. and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor of New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell and Miss Florence Lyman of Boston.

Many guests are expected to pass the Fourth with cottagers.

Among the arrivals to-day from New-York are Richard Peters and F. O. Beach, to visit Theodore A. Havemeyer; C. E. Strong, to visit Daniel B. Fearing; Miss Cram, to visit Miss Cushing; Miss Redmond, to visit Goold Redmond, and John S. Tooker, to visit Hollis H. Hunnewell.

Among the other prominent arrivals were Dr. E. A. Hulbert, J. W. Graynor, Henry Rosengarten, B. A. Fiske, Frank C. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, M. C. D. Borden, H. G. King, J. R. Hazen, S. E. Cremin, Miss S. A. Scharff, Miss Stillman, C. C. Stillman, E. G. Stillman, E. I. Wiley, Dr. W. S. Gardiner, S. S. Morton, R. D. Forkard, E. M. Vasques, M. J. Hickey, Carl Spraas, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Sprague, Henry Eissing and Louis Eissing of New-York; J. B. Wilbur, J. B. Wilbur, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Blossom of Chicago, Mrs. William G. Abbott, Miss Caroline Abbott of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. William Bridge, Mrs. Clarence Moore, Miss Julia Moore, and Miss Ethel Moore of Brooklyn; J. D. Mason of Tarrytown, and Arthur W. Mason of Columbus, Ind.

Dr. W. H. Draper was called here from New-York to-day to attend James Stillman, who was thought to have malignant diphtheria. Relatives were also summoned. It was found to be only a seriously sore throat.

Registered at the Casino to-day were James H. Beekman, Edward S. Willing, J. Barton Willing, Capt. F. W. Dickins, U. S. N.; Charles E. Strong, Col. C. L. Best, U. S. A.; Ellwood Davis, William Post, and Grafton Cushing.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer left this morning to visit her daughter, Mrs. Edward C. Potter, at Westchester.

Edmund Tweedy left for Lenox.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Smith and family, Mrs. Thomas C. Musgrove, Miss Musgrove, Mrs. Thomas Barnett, Miss Adèle Barger, Herbert L. Smith, and Miss Rebecca Moss of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thomas of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Marwig, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Major, Miss Major, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Owen, Mrs. L. Crawford, Mrs. W. B. Davis, J. R. Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wetherell of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Forem, Mrs. J. J. Almy, Miss Almy, Charles A. Schuyler, Mrs. J. B. Babcock, Mrs. Richard Leary, and C. S. Babcock of Washington; Mrs. W. W. Thurston and Miss Thurston of Bethlehem, and Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Knox of Pittsburg.

CHARTER FOR GREATER NEW-YORK.

Mayor Gleason States What He Thinks It Should Contain.

Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City yesterday sent to William C. De Witt, Chairman of the special committee of the Greater New-York Commission, his views about the proposed charter.

The Mayor said he did not believe it was the desire of the people or the Legislature to make the cities and towns mentioned in the act only a political copartnership, federation, or union, but to form one great and united consolidated municipality.

He said the new city should be one corporate body under the government of a Mayor and Board of Aldermen, with executive departments responsible to a central power, as the Mayor, and having such subordinate branches as may be required for the proper dispatch of public business. He favored the Mayor holding office for four years and the Aldermen for a like term.

He said that instead of the New-York Board of Estimate and Apportionment, he favored the establishment of a Board of Finance for the new city with like power, the new board to consist of the Mayor and six members to be elected by the people. He said he opposed the heads of the departments being members, because the duty of the board was to appropriate money for the running of their departments.

He said he favored dividing the new city into districts, such as New-York south of the Harlem, New-York City north of the Harlem, Kings County, Richmond County, and Long Island City with the towns in Queens County, making in all five. He favored a Public Works Commissioner south of the Harlem and one north of the Harlem, each Commissioner to have equal power, as in the case of the present Commissioners of New-York City. He favored a Department of Taxes, under control of a central board, with such sub-divisions as may be necessary for the special districts mentioned.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION SOCIETIES.

The Grand Reunion Which Is to be Held in Saratoga Next Week.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 2.—As the result of preparations which were begun several months ago the Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to-day entertained the advance guard of representatives from chapters of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution from all parts of the United States. Delegates are arriving by every train, and with them are many Daughters, who will participate in the Congress of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, which will be held here next week.

Special trains bringing the New-England States and New-York City Chapters will arrive to-morrow. The celebration will open to-morrow evening with a grand reception and ball in the United States Hotel. The Sons and Daughters will be welcomed by Village President C. H. Burges. Mrs. M. H. McKee, Vice President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will respond for that society, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, it is expected, will speak for the Sons. Gen. James Grant Wilson, President of the Authors' Guild, New-York City, who is to be one of the principal speakers on Saturday, arrived with his family this afternoon, also Mrs. H. M. Lathrop of Boston, National President of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

Gen. Horace Porter will arrive to-morrow afternoon, and will be the guest of Gen. C. S. Batcheller. Mayor Strong of New-York City, who was expected to address the societies on Saturday, has written that it will be impossible for him to be present.

PART OF A BRICK HOUSE SOLD.

After Its Removal Van Courtlandt Avenue Will Be Straightened.

A part of the four-story brick building which stands where East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third and Van Courtlandt Avenues meet was sold at auction yesterday morning by the Commissioner of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

The building has a frontage of thirty feet and a depth of eighty-five feet, and stands at right angles to Third Avenue. It has been occupied by James Butler. Van Courtlandt Avenue leaves Third Avenue near One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street at an angle of about thirty degrees, and Commissioner Haffen found that a portion of the building would have to be removed in order to straighten out the west side of Van Courtlandt Avenue.

The portion sold was in the shape of a truncated wedge, twenty-five feet wide at one base, twenty feet at the other, and thirty feet deep. The iron railing and steel girders in the front were also included in the sale.

There were few bidders present and the price obtained was only $25, which was offered by Reeber's Sons, dealers in second-hand building materials. The owner of the property was awarded damages by a board of appraisers some time ago.

The purchasers are required to remove the property sold within thirty days and are liable for all damage to persons, animals, or property during the time of removal.

VENEZUELA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

State Department Officials Irritated over Their Troubles.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—State Department officials do not conceal a certain irritation in discussing the latest phase of the Venezuelan boundary dispute with Great Britain, growing out of the recent arrest of Mr. Harrison's engineering party by the Venezuelan troops.

The department was informed to-day that the arrest of the English engineers was without justification, inasmuch as they were strictly within the limits of the territory held by the British for more than ten years. This raises a question as to the accuracy of the reports received through Venezuelan channels, which were that the British were trespassers on Venezuelan soil. Advices received to-day state that the arrest occurred at the confluence of the Acarabise River, at a point east of the Schomburgk line.

That the engineers were promptly released is a circumstance which is not sufficiently satisfying to the British Foreign Office, if its sentiment be properly reflected in the London press. The English Government will demand an apology and a money indemnity before the incident shall be regarded as closed. Coming as it does at a time when the Uruan difficulty of a year ago was in a fair way of settlement, it complicates the situation, and will undoubtedly delay that harmonious adjustment of relations between Venezuela and Great Britain which is considered a necessary precedent of the boundary dispute.

The Venezuelan Legation is without later advices from Caracas than those printed in these dispatches several days ago. But the State Department has used the cables freely in communicating with the United States Minister at the Venezuelan capital, and it is not doubted that the embarrassments which this country must suffer in connection with the matter have been made clear to President Crespo.

The Venezuelan Government has been flatly informed that Great Britain will not be satisfied with the payment of a small sum of money as compensation for the arrest of Sergt. Barnes and several of his subordinates a year ago, which has now become a part of the diplomatic history of the two countries, and is known as the "Uruan incident." President Crespo has been informed that the punishment of the commander of the department in which the arrest occurred, and the payment of the indemnity, must be followed also by an apology which will go further than all other considerations combined. The Venezuelan contention is that an apology would be tantamount to an acknowledgment of Great Britain's ownership of the territory in question, notwithstanding it was east of the Schomburgk line. To this the British reply that if the Venezuelans did not know they were in the wrong, they would have given Lord Salisbury no satisfaction whatever. In other words, if Venezuela is willing to punish the officer responsible for the arrest and pay the British subjects an indemnity for the indignity imposed upon them, it is proper that they should make a complete reparation, which would include an apology also. It is Venezuela's refusal to make this apology that has lengthened the delay in closing the incident.

The correspondence between the State Department and the British Foreign Office with reference to a treaty of arbitration between the two Governments will not be made public before the next fortnight. While the correspondence is practically finished, there are yet several important letters in transit which must be received and answered before it is deemed desirable that all the communications bearing on the subject shall be given to the press. Those who are familiar with the correspondence assert that its tone is most friendly, and that it indicates a disposition on both sides to agree to some convention which will relegate Anglo-American disputes to a friendly board of arbitration. The draft of the convention can be quickly prepared, and it is expected, if the correspondece shall show both Governments predisposed to such a settlement of their disagreements, that it will be drawn before Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote leave the city on their annual vacations, which, this year at least, they richly deserve, since the last twelve months has found them continually at their desks, with scarcely a day's recreation.

FUNERAL OF MRS. STOWE.

Simple Services at Hartford—The Interment at Andover.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 2.—The funeral of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was held at her late home, on Forest Street, in this city, at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The services were of the simplest character. Scripture selections were read by the Rev. J. H. Twichell of this city and the Rev. Charles T. Weitzel, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Francis Goodwin of this city. A male quartet sang, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and Mrs. Stowe's hymn, "The Other World."

The body reposed in a casket covered with silver-gray broadcloth, which rested in a bank of ferns and flowers. The countenance had recovered much of Mrs. Stowe's younger looks.

There were present, besides the immediate family and friends in this city, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Major James B. Pond, and the Rev. Charles T. Weitzel, representing Plymouth Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Samuel Scoville of Stamford, son-in-law of Henry Ward Beecher, and Freeman Allen of Boston, grandson of Mrs. Stowe. The body will be taken to Andover, Mass., for interment to-morrow.

ANDOVER, Mass., July 2.—Hurried arrangements were made here to-day for the burial of Harriet Beecher Stowe to-morrow afternoon. The exercises will be simple in character. The body will reach here at 1:35 o'clock, from Boston, accompanied by eight relatives. The bearers will be four professors of the Theological Seminary. At the grave simple commitment exercises will be held by Prof. Egbert C. Smythe, the Episcopal form being used. The casket will be placed in the chapel cemetery, between the graves of her husband and her son, Henry, who died in 1857.

Arrivals on the Germanic.

Lieut. Gen. Digby Barker, Governor General of Bermuda; Miss Barker, Mrs. Barker, and the Governor General's staff arrived last night on the White Star steamer Germanic from Liverpool. They were met at Quarantine by H. Maitland Kersey, resident agent of the White Star Line, and were transferred, together with the Bermuda mail, to the steamship Orinoco, bound to Bermuda, which had left her dock in the city and dropped anchor at Quarantine to await the arrival of the Germanic.

Among other passengers on the Germanic were Dr. and Mrs. James A. Spalding, Capt. H. O. Hickman, John Tita, Capt. W. C. Olpherts, Gen. A. Pardee, Jr., R. P. Pooley, United States Consul at Sierra Leone; Col. N. R. Stewart, E. R. Tyler, and Capt. G. F. Bursiem.

The Rev. O. A. Curtis Selected.

LANDED ON CUBA'S COAST

MORE ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR THE INSURGENTS.

A Successful Filibustering Expedition Lands in the Province of Pinar del Rio—Its War Material in the Hands of the Patriots—A Train Stopped by Insurgents and Looted—The Export of Bananas Prohibited.

HAVANA, July 2.—An important filibustering expedition has landed on the coast of the Province of Pinar del Rio. According to the secret advices received here, large quantities of arms, ammunition, and other munitions of war were safely landed and are now in the hands of the rebels.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba are to the effect that a train running to the Juragua iron mines was stopped by insurgents and looted.

It is said that the Government has prohibited the export of bananas from the ports of Gibara and Baracoa, it being suspected that the vessels engaged in the fruit trade are carrying contraband of war.

It is reported that rebels have again attacked the town of Mordazo, Province of Santa Clara. No details are given.

No news has been made public lately regarding the movements of Antonio Maceo in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

Filibuster Jury Disagrees.

The jury which deliberated until a late hour Wednesday night over the evidence presented in the trial of John D. Hart, Emilio Nunez, Capt. John O'Brien, and Mate Edward Murphy, accused of having aided and abetted a military expedition to Cuba, in the Criminal Part of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning, told Justice Brown that it could not agree, and the Justice discharged it.

District Attorney Macfarlane said that there would be a new trial, if the witnesses could be got together again, and he wanted the defendants held under bail to appear at the October term of the court.

An effort to secure a reduction of bail was made by counsel for the defense, but, except in the case of Mate Murphy, Judge Brown directed that the bail remain $2,500 in each case. Murphy's bail was reduced to $500.

The eleven men who have been detained as witnesses in Ludlow Street Jail were ordered discharged.

THE MAGAZINE FIRE NEAR METZ.

Differences in the Reports of the Number Killed and Injured.

BERLIN, July 2.—The Reichsanzeiger, the official journal, has reprinted the various reports from Metz of the number of persons killed by the explosion of ammunition during the fire in the arsenal near Fort Moselle, Province of Lorraine, Tuesday night. The statements of the number killed vary from 5 to 30, and of the number injured from 40 to 150.

The Vorwarts, the leading Socialist organ, says that dozens were killed and hundreds wounded.

The official telegrams received from Metz are conflicting, the desire obviously being to minimize the extent of the disaster.

The Vossische Zeitung's correspondent at Metz telegraphs that there were ten officers and more than 300 soldiers around the arsenal when the explosion occurred. Fifty of these were killed outright or fatally injured. There was also a crowd of civilians watching the fire at the time, and some of them were killed. The number of civilian victims, however, is as yet unknown.

THREE CHEERS FOR THE KAISER.

Given by the Reichstag on Its Adjournment Yesterday.

BERLIN, July 2.—The Reichstag to-day passed the Oleomargarine bill through the second and third readings. The bill was opposed by the Government.

The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, then read a message from the Emperor, warmly thanking the Reichstag for its diligence and devotion to the arduous task of finishing the Civic Code measure, and adjourning Parliament until Nov. 10.

Baron von Buol-Berenberg, President of the Reichstag, replied on behalf of the Chamber, returning thanks to his Majesty for his message, and concluding by calling for cheers for the Kaiser. The call was responded to with great enthusiasm, every member rising to his feet and cheering except Herr Schmidt, Socialist, who remained seated. Schmidt was the only Socialist member present.

A NEW GERMAN BATTLESHIP.

Emperor's Speech at Launching of the Kaiser Friedrich III.

BERLIN, July 2.—In a speech at the banquet which followed the launching of the new German battleship Kaiser Friedrich III. at Wilhelmshaven yesterday, the Emperor, referring to the construction of the ship, said:

"I wish to express to you all, officials and officers connected with the building of the vessel, my thanks for their acceptance of the hints which I, as a practical naval officer, believed myself able to give you. I hope that the officers will strive to surround the ship with a nimbus of respect and awe, and, when necessary, terror. Our German Fatherland is resolved to go her own way, scurting nobody's favor, yet doing nobody wrong, and ever upholding the peace and order of the world."

ENGLAND'S SUGAR BOUNTY SAFE.

The Government Will Not Move for Its Abolition.

LONDON, July 2.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in reply to an interrogation by Sir Charles Vincent, Conservative, that the Government was not prepared to take initiative steps toward the abolition of the sugar-bounty system.

Replying to a question by Mr. J. G. Weir, Home Rule Liberal, Mr. Curzon said that there had been no negotiations between Great Britain and Brazil in regard to the Island of Trinidad since Great Britain had offered to submit the question of the occupation of the island by England to arbitration. To this offer, Mr. Curzon said, Brazil had not yet given her assent.

COLOMBIA WILL INVESTIGATE.

The Detention of an American Schooner Last March.

COLON, Colombia, July 2.—The Colombian Government has ordered an official inquiry to be made into the claim made by the United States for reparation for the seizure and detention of the American schooner George W. Whitford by the Colombian gunboat General Cordova last March.

The Whitford took out clearance papers for Carthagena, Colombia, from Porto Bello, Colombia, on March 28. When about six miles from Manzanillo Point she was overhauled by the General Cordova and her Captain informed that he must accompany the gunboat to Colon, although the American flag was flying on the Whitford. The Captain complied under protest.

OUTRAGES BY RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

The Revenge of an Officer for the Rescue of a Moujik.

LONDON, July 2.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Odessa saying that a number of Russian soldiers have wrecked the houses occupied by Jews at Mizahisch, in the Government of Kieff. They killed several persons, wounded a number of others, and outraged many women and girls.

The affair was instigated by an officer who was desirous of obtaining revenge against a Jewish keeper of a tavern who had rescued a moujik whom the officer was thrashing. The officer and the soldiers were arrested.

THE REV. RODOLPH KOEGEL DEAD.

A German Minister Who Attended Emperor William I. and Frederick.

BERLIN, July 2.—The Rev. Rodolph Koegel, a well-known theologian and Protestant preacher, died here to-day from apoplexy.

Rodolph Koegel was born at Birnbaum Feb. 18, 1820. He pursued his studies at Halle and Berlin. He was appointed Professor of Religion at Dresden in 1852, and occupied the same chair in the seminary in Berlin in 1854. He became pastor at Nakel, near Bromberg, and in 1857 went to The Hague as pastor of the German colony in that city. In 1864 he was called to Berlin and was named Court Chaplain, with the title of First Preacher. In this capacity he was with Emperor William I. and Emperor Frederick in their last moments. He held the position of Councilor Consistorial to the Minister of Worship, and was Superintendent of the Lutheran Church. He was the author of a number of religious works, and published on the occasion of the ninetieth anniversary of the birth of Emperor William I. a "Patriotic and Ecclesiastical Memorial."

Will Have a New Emigration Law.

ROME, July 2.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the foreign budget. Replying to representations that Italian emigrants to the United States complained of persecution, the Duke of Sermoneta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, promised to introduce a new emigration law and to establish new bureaus for the surveillance of Italians abroad.

The Steamer Italia Disabled.

LONDON, July 2.—The British steamer Italia, Capt. Wards, which sailed from New-York June 11 for Genoa, Naples, &c., and passed Gibraltar June 25, has been spoken in a disabled condition off Cap de la Garoupe, France. She did not require assistance.

A Victory for the Christians.

LONDON, July 2.—A dispatch to the Central News from Athens says that the Christian insurgents have defeated the Turks under Abdullah Pasha at Djourarjes, killing and wounding 200 of the troops.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—The Italian public revenue for the first half of the fiscal year just expired was 29,000,000 lire more than the revenue for the corresponding period of 1895.

—The United States schoolship Enterprise arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

ROBBED BY TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

The Exciting Experience of a Lawyer at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 2.—Samuel A. Patterson, a well-known lawyer of this place, was robbed by two bold highwaymen on the outskirts of Asbury Park last night. Mr. Patterson occupies a cottage at Darlington during the Summer. As he was crossing the Main Street Bridge over Deal Lake, on his way home, about 11 o'clock, he was accosted by two men, who laid violent hands upon him and threatened his life if he made any resistance. The night was very dark, and no one was in sight. The men overpowered the lawyer, tied his hands behind him with a rope, passing it around the railing of the bridge. Then they rifled his pockets.

Mr. Patterson had about $15 in money, which they took. They also took his diamond ring, valued at $150. Then the robbers disappeared in the darkness before Mr. Patterson could release himself.

As soon as he could work his hands loose and recover from his shock he notified Chief of Police Smith of Asbury Park. He described his assailants as a negro and a white man. The negro was nearly six feet in height, and wore a mask. He probably weighed 180 pounds. The white man was considerably smaller, and wore light clothes. Detective Isaac Van Seer and Officer Mutt were detailed on the case, but up to a late hour this afternoon they had obtained no clue as to the whereabouts of the villains.

It is believed that they took a trolley car for Long Branch, where they remained over night, taking an early train for New-York this morning. The Jersey City police were notified to keep a lookout for them.

JUMPED TO ESCAPE HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Smith Caught on Pulley Lines and Then Fell Thirty Feet.

William Smith, a bricklayer; his wife, Pauline, and three children board with a Mrs. Sullivan on the third floor of the tenement house at 335 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Smith returned home after a spree at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He was in bad humor. He found his wife reading a letter. This aroused his jealousy, and he asked her to show him the letter. She refused to do so, whereupon he picked up a knife and threatened her.

Mrs. Smith ran into a closet in the rear of one of the rooms and locked the door. Smith pursued her, kicked in the door, and a struggle followed. Mrs. Smith managed to get away from her husband and, rushing to a rear window of the third floor, in her fright she jumped out. Her legs and arms caught in the pulley lines and there she remained suspended, out of her husband's reach.

J. M. Fitzgerald, who lives on the floor, saw the woman's predicament and ran down stairs to pull her in. He managed to get her within ten feet of the window, when she lost her hold and fell thirty feet to the yard below. She dislocated her hip. The husband escaped.

PLOT TO BLOW UP A RECTOR.

Dynamite Was to Have Been Used by Some of His Congregation.

The Rev. Gregory H. Rushka, rector of the Greek Catholic Church in Jersey City, has had trouble with members of his parish on several occasions.

He was informed yesterday by James Barlow that several members of the parish had formed a plot to blow up his house with a dynamite bomb.

He made affidavit that Paul Zapinski had informed him of the plot. Zapinski was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Hanna and held for examination next Tuesday.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WESTMINSTER—Miss Maud Jeffries.

—HOLLAND—John H. Farrell of Albany.

—HOFFMAN—Henry Walters of Baltimore.

—ASTOR—Ex-Gov. Frank D. Jackson of Iowa.

—MURRAY HILL—Judge Lynde Harrison of New-Haven.

—GRAND UNION—Secretary of State John Palmer of Albany and State Senator John Raines.

—WALDORF—Vicente J. Domingues, Secretary of the Argentine Legation at Washington; John W. Bookwalter of Ohio; Thomas B. Wanamaker, and J. W. Lippincott of Philadelphia, and Mrs. W. W. Belknap of Washington.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—1:50 A. M.—281 Greenwich Street; awning; damage, $10.

—3:30 A. M.—183 Essex Street; John Bodd; bird store; damage, $700.

—2:25 P. M.—507 West Thirty-eighth Street; Bridget Daly; damage, $25.

—3:50 P. M.—54 Downing Street; Mrs. Purcell; damage trifling.

—4:30 P. M.—209 Chrystie Street; Herman Solomon; damage trifling.

—5:10 P. M.—28 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; Thomas McNamara; damage trifling.

—8:45 P. M.—1,924 Amsterdam Avenue; Alexander McFarley; awning; slight damage.

—10 P. M.—321 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Frank Duffy; flat; damage, $50.

Half rates to Chicago, via Pennsylvania Railroad, on account of Democratic Convention. Tickets sold July 3, 4, 5, and 6, good to return until July 12th.—Adv.

A MONUMENT TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Cornerstone Laid by the Confederate Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., July 2.—The three days' union meeting of over 100,000 Confederates ended to-day in the laying of the cornerstone of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Monument.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the convention sine die, the line of procession to Monroe Park, where the monument will be erected, was formed. There were 20,000 men in line and 200,000 people witnessed the parade, which, headed by Gen. Gordon, had in its ranks several well-known surviving heroes of the Confederate States of America. The column included every branch of military service and with inspiring music and National and Southern colors floating above it was at every point greeted with enthusiastic cheers. It arrived at Monroe Park at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and after brief Masonic ceremonies and a prayer by Bishop Granbery, Gen. Stephen D. Lee delivered an oration.

From a graceful exordium explaining the purpose which had drawn his vast audience together, Gen. Lee asserted that it was fitting that Jefferson Davis's remains should rest in Virginia, which he characterized as the greatest of all States, the battle-scarred producer of warriors and statesmen. But for her generosity in ceding her vast territory to the Union, Kentucky would have still been hers, and he would have been born her son. Many Presidents, statesmen, and soldiers lie in Virginia soil—from Washington to the present time—none greater than Davis, but more fortunate.

Gen. Lee expressed an abiding belief that when the mists of passion and prejudice have passed away the calm light of justice will give the right niche to each figure in history. "The descendants of the men who burned Joan of Arc," said he, "now regard her as a character of heroism and beauty. The posterity of the men who hung witches in Salem as a pious duty now hear the story with horror. The descendants of the men who to-day look on Jefferson Davis with unkind expressions will see him as we do—the stainless gentleman, the gallant soldier, the devoted patriot, the pure and gifted statesman."

Gen. Lee declined to discuss the causes leading to the war. The war had settled that secession was impracticable, and the amendments to the Constitution had adjusted all differences. The Southern people had fully accepted the results; they accepted the present and loyally committed themselves to the future.

Passing to the early days of secession, he predicted that the future historian would note with astonishment that the Southern struggles for independence began not with Committees of Public Safety, with declarations of the rights of man, or enunciation of the mighty doctrine that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, but it began with public statutes, general elections, and Constitutional Conventions. Mr. Davis himself rested, in his inaugural, the case of the new nation at the bar of the public opinion of the world, not upon revolutionary but upon legal right.

Gen. Lee concluded with a glowing eulogium of Jefferson Davis's pure private life, his exquisite courtesy and gallantry as a soldier, with the declaration that his dominant characteristic was his fidelity to principle. It was well said of him, "he bent to none but God." He came among us a Roman born out of time. It was impossible for him to ask pardon, so long as he felt that he had done his duty, conscientiously, as he saw it, and he was never forgiven. One after another his comrades entered the beyond until he stood alone, but he never wavered. He passed from us a stern and majestic figure, broken, but never bent.

As a President, the speaker thought, Mr. Davis might have made mistakes. He was a constitutional ruler, not a revolutionary chief, but when the night of defeat was darkening and the dismantled ship of the Confederacy was sinking beneath the waters, he stood at the helm to the last.

A benediction closed the exercises, and the great crowd dispersed.

DEATH OF JULES S. ABECASIS.

Charles Reilly, with Whose Wagon He Was in Collision, Rearrested.

Jules S. Abecasis, the well-known rubber broker at 17 William Street, who was injured last Monday at Broadway and Fortieth Street in a collision between his bicycle and an express wagon, died in the New-York Hospital yesterday morning. Charles Reilly, the driver of the wagon, who had been on parole since the accident, was rearraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court after Mr. Abecasis's death and was held in $2,000 bail for examination on July 7.

The collision occurred near Mr. Abecasis's home, 1,425 Broadway, and at the time he declined to go to a hospital, although badly cut on the head. He was treated by a private physician at his home. His condition became worse yesterday, and he was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died within a few hours. At the time of the accident Reilly said he was not to blame for the collision.

Mr. Abecasis was born in London in 1828, and he had been a resident of this city for forty years. He was prominently identified with the Spanish-Jewish colony of this city and had long been a member of the Shearith Israel Synagogue, in West Nineteenth Street. He was a life member of Mount Sinai and other Jewish associations, and also of the Lotos Club. For many years he had exclusive control of the rubber brokerage business, and was very popular with the rubber merchants of the Greek colony. His widow and three sons, all of whom are abroad, survive him.

The funeral will be held in the Shearith Israel Synagogue on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

MARY COLAR PROTESTED IN VAIN.

Fined for Disorderly Conduct on the Statements of Two Policemen.

Miss Mary Colar, twenty-two years old, of 420 Sixth Street was fined $5 in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct, but she protested that she was not guilty.

Policeman McMullen of the Fifth Street Police Station arrested her at 1:30 yesterday morning. The girl told Magistrate Simms, through an interpreter, that she was of good character and that the policeman had made a serious mistake in arresting her. She stated that she was on her way at the time to a drug store at Tenth Street and Second Avenue to purchase some medicine for her sick sister. The policeman, she declared, locked her up without asking her any questions as to her errand.

Miss Colar is employed in a shop in Crosby Street, and her employer was in court to testify that she worked there every working day.

Policemen McMullen and Kirby said that she made improper proposals to them. They can speak no Hebrew, and she can speak no English.

Miss Colar pleaded with the Magistrate to allow her to call witnesses to testify to her character and have her sister corroborate her statement. But as the policemen positively declared that she had been guilty of disorderly conduct, the Magistrate said that it was not necessary to hear any witnesses. He fined her $5. The girl's sister paid the fine, and she walked out of the courtroom weeping bitterly.

Married at a Late Hour.

Miss Mary Betts of 538 Fifth Avenue and Arthur W. Clarke of Montclair, N. J., a wealthy bag manufacturer, accompanied by Miss Betts's mother, sister, and brother, aroused Alderman Frederick A. Ware from sleep last night and asked him to marry them. The Alderman accommodated the wedding party, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarke took a train for his home in Montclair.

Slight Fire at Delmonico's.

Soot in one of the chimneys of Delmonico's took fire last night. A citizen saw smoke issuing from the chimney, and sent in an alarm. Before the engines arrived the fire was put out.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—Four blocks of the wharf front of the Mallory Steamship Line at Galveston, twenty-six railroad cars, 5,000 bales of jute, besides a large quantity of bagging and ties, burned yesterday. The loss will probably amount to from $200,000 to $300,000.

—A destructive prairie fire is sweeping over Uvalde County, Texas. Much farm machinery and many farm buildings have been destroyed.

—Fire in the stables of Weston M. Walker's grocery store, Hartford, killed seven horses and caused a total loss of $15,000.

To Democratic Conventions—Chicago. B. & O. R. R. will sell tickets to Chicago and return, $17, July 3, 4, 5, 6; returning until July 12. Ticket offices, 172, 415, and 1,140 Broadway.—Adv.

A REVOLT IN MINNESOTA

SILVER REPUBLICANS WHO WILL NOT VOTE FOR McKINLEY.

Manifesto Issued in Which They State the Grounds of Their Opposition—Lieut. Gov. Day, Congressman Towne, John Lind, and Several State Senators Among the Signers—They Announce Their Intention to Bolt.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 2.—A manifesto was issued this afternoon by the silver Republicans, who refuse to support McKinley for President, Clough for Governor, or any of the Republican candidates for Congress. The prominence of the men signing it attracts to it widespread attention. Among the number are Lieut. Gov. F. A. Day, Congressman Charles A. Towne, ex-Congressman John Lind, and several State Senators. The address is issued to the Republicans of Minnesota, and says:

The greatest issue which has arisen in this country since the abolition of African slavery now confronts the American people. The common people have viewed with increasing alarm the effort of a foreign money aristocracy to fasten upon this Nation the single gold standard of value. In the past they turned with the inspiration of faith to the Republican Party for protection against that power which seeks to strike down one-half of the redemption money of the world that the other half may purchase double the amount of product of toil. They had a right to expect such production.

The Republican Party was born of the common people. Its mission has been to dignify labor, to secure to him who toils in the field or mine the just fruits of honest labor. From the day of the party's birth until the present time no article of Republican faith has been more pronounced than the belief in bimetallism. It has been written in its platforms and taught by all its great leaders.

In National Convention in 1888 it condemned "the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver."

In 1892, in its platform adopted at Minneapolis, it declared in favor of both gold and silver as standard money.

In 1894 the Republican Party of Minnesota reaffirmed its belief "in bi-metallism, and that the restoration of silver as ultimate money to the currency of the world is absolutely necessary for business prosperity, proper rate of wages, and the welfare of the people."

Nearly every Republican State Convention in 1894 condemned, either in express terms or by implication, the single gold standard. James G. Blaine well expressed the belief of the Republican Party when he declared: "I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world."

The action of the National Republican Convention at St. Louis has repudiated this fundamental doctrine of our party. The single gold standard has been indorsed. The Republican Party no longer stands for both gold and silver as primary money, but for gold only.

We cannot accept the new faith, and we will hold steadfastly to the old.

The policy of gold monometallism means prolonged and intensified depression, an endless and hopeless era of falling prices for our farmers and other producers, continued uncertainty of employment for our workingmen, with lessening wages following the fall in prices of the products of labor; discouragement of all enterprises, and in the end universal bankruptcy and gravitation of all money into the hands of money brokers.

It means the obliteration of the great middle class, the yeomanry of the Nation, and the division of the people into the very rich and the very poor.

Those Republicans who believe in the use of gold and silver as the money of ultimate payment and their free coinage in our mints must either submit in silence or speak out boldly in condemnation to this policy so disastrous to the people.

On matters of National principle no man can reasonably be asked to submit to party dictation. Every man who places country above party, and whose sympathies are with the producers as against the money brokers and bond holders, owes a duty to his conscience and his country which can only be discharged by putting forth every effort in his power that the blight of the single gold standard may not be fastened upon this people.

The signers of this manifesto expect to influence a large number of voters.

A. P. A. AGAINST McKINLEY.

The Order Would Favor Senator Teller for President.

BOSTON, July 2.—The Rev. James B. Dunn, formerly State President of the Massachusetts A. P. A., and Secretary of the National Advisory Board, to-day talked freely regarding the Presidential situation.

Mr. Dunn declared that the A. P. A. would not support McKinley; that the Major within twenty-four hours after giving a committee of the order to understand that he was in sympathy with A. P. A. principles retracted, and declared through the press of the country that he had seen no representatives of the A. P. A.; that the Republican Party's platform was influenced by Archbishop John Ireland; that the Prohibitionists, Nationalists, and Populists are in sympathy with the A. P. A., and that this fact, together with the position that the laboring men throughout the country may take on the silver question, makes the election of the Republican ticket dubious should a silver man acceptable to the A. P. A. be nominated.

Dr. Dunn added that Senator Teller was such a man.

Nebraska Republican Ticket.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 2.—The Nebraska Republican State Convention last night adopted, without a dissenting vote, a platform which, on National issues, is a reproduction of the St. Louis declarations. The State ticket nominated follows: Governor—John H. MacColl of Dawson County; Lieutenant Governor—Orlando Tefft; Secretary of State—J. A. Piper; Auditor—P. O. Hedlund; Treasurer—C. E. Casey; Attorney General—A. S. Churchill; Commissioner of Public Lands—H. C. Russell; Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. P. Corbett. The contest for the Gubernatorial nomination was spirited, there being six candidates in the field, including ex-Congressman Meiklejohn.

Brokers Willing to Bet.

There are some enthusiastic Republicans in the Stock Exchange who believe that nothing but the death of William McKinley can prevent his election to the Presidency of the United States. Small wagers of $10 to $4 and $10 to $2 on McKinley have been made within the last week. During a lull in the trading yesterday morning a representative of J. S. Bache & Co. announced that he was authorized to put up $10,000 against $4,000 that McKinley would be the next President. Howard P. Frothingham, another believer in the prospective success of the Republican ticket, offered $10,000 to $5,000, and Jacob Kirkner offered $5,000 to $2,500 on McKinley.

Candidate Hobart Home Again.

PATERSON, N. J., July 2.—Vice Presidential candidate Garret A. Hobart returned home this evening. He said he was much pleased with his trip to Canton, and with his reception in all the cities en route where he stopped. Senator Matthew S. Quay came East on the same train. Mr. Hobart said he had given out no interview on the silver question, and that all interviews with him that had been published within the last day or two were bogus.

Quadrangular Congressional Fight.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., July 2.—Wesley Gaines of Nashville has been nominated at a convention of free-silver men of the Sixth Congressional District to oppose Joseph E. Washington, the present Democratic Congressman, who is a gold man. G. O. Boyd, a colored Republican, has begun his canvass, and the Populists undoubtedly will have a candidate, making four men in the field.

McKinley's Inauguration Suit.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., July 2.—The Hockanum Woolen Company will manufacture cloth for Major McKinley's inauguration suit, provided he shall be elected, also a suit for Chairman Hanna. The cloth will be sent to a Cleveland tailor. The inauguration suits of Harrison and Morton were made by the Springville Company, of which George Sykes is the President.

Found Dead in His Bed.

William Montaign, forty years old, was found dead in his bed at 133 West Twentieth Street Wednesday morning. The Coroner was notified, but the case was not attended to. Last night the keeper of the boarding house in which the death occurred made a complaint to the police, and the police notified the Coroner again. The body was then allowed to be removed. Mr. Montaign had been a clerk for Mrs. Lynch, the diamond dealer.

"DAS MODELL" SCORES A SUCCESS.

Suppé's Last Work Produced Last Night in Terrace Garden.

The first American presentation of Suppé's final work, "Das Modell," took place last night in Terrace Garden, and received approval from a large audience. Although the noted Viennese composer died before the operetta was fully completed, those who undertook the task of finishing it did their work so well that the score is harmoniously carried to the end. The book, too, is creditable, and Victor Léon and Ludwig Held, the authors, have succeeded in stringing together many comical incidents and sufficient plot to maintain the interest.

The story of "The Model" treats of the quarrels of a laundress and her lover, a newspaper vendor, caused by the jealousies of both. The laundress having posed as a model for a painter, whose picture was reproduced in a periodical, occasions the first quarrel of the youthful lovers. Her sweetheart, who has developed a penchant for cheap, sensational literature, follows the tactics of some of his favorite heroes, and strives to win his ideal by strategy. By a trick he gains admission in the palace of his ideal, only to find her engaged to be married to a wealthy sausagemaker. The laundry girl learns of his infatuation for the high-born lady, and in a moment of pique, she consents to participate in the series of living pictures arranged for the feast of betrothal in the mansion. During the fête the two lovers meet, and the trick of the newspaper vendor being discovered, he is thrown out of the house. The jeers of his comrades drive him to an attempt at suicide, from which he is saved by the sausagemaker, who brings about a reconciliation, and all ends happily.

From the outset Suppé's genius is evident. The vorspiel to the first act is bright and melodious and the march movement, with which it ends, is vivacious and catchy. The introduction of the different principals is of the primitive order of comic opera, yet each character has a pleasing song to sing at first entrance. There are many flowing waltz themes introduced in each of the three acts and a march song for three female voices in the second act that is sure to become popular. It received three recalls. The intermezzo at the opening of the second act is an entrancing gavote, followed by a pretty violin solo in slow three-four time, which will soon be heard at popular concerts, and is foredoomed to be whistled to an early death.

The principals who received many recalls after each act were Theresa Delma, as Coletta, the laundress; Ida Wilhelma, as Silvia Perezzi; Edmund Loewe, as Niccolo, the newspaper vendor, and Emil Sondermann, as Stirio, the sausagemaker.

The complete cast was: Silvia Perezzi, Ida Wilhelma; Stella, Rosita Goldek; Tommaso Stirio, Emil Sondermann; Tantini, Martin Siegmann; Clava, Hermann Litt; Martinezza, Louise Albes; Niccolo, Edmund Loewe; Coletta, Theresa Delma; Riccardo Madrini, E. Danyschek; Terese, Elena Martinez.

A NEW ROOF GARDEN OPENED.

Unique Features of the Grand Central Palace Resort.

On promenades wider than Broadway hundreds of persons who fled the stifling air of the street last night strolled and looked down upon others who were enjoying the first performance on the great roof garden of the Grand Central Palace.

In this arrangement of its audience the new roof garden is unique. Its main feature is its amphitheatre, 115 by 86 feet.

The most attractive feature of the new garden is the stage tower, with the place for the performers, as it is usually found in houses of amusement; above it, however, is a gallery for the musicians, who give concerts when the regular programme is not being carried out, and a climb of twenty feet lets the spectator into a great open space where mountain breezes blow.

When it rains, no matter how many persons may be on the roof, all can be accommodated in the covered section in the rear of the main place of entertainment, and there is a large stage for the performances.

The programme last night was interesting. Joseph Goetz performed on a revolving globe. The Chickering Quartet and the Newsboys' Quintet were excellent entertainers. The other performers were Bella Black, Violetta, a French dancer; Smith and Cook, Mildred Howard De Grey, Bertha Wagner, Helene Mora, and Fields and Wooley.

The promenade concert was given by the Letter Carriers' Band.

THE LAST TRIP OF THE OLD DREW.

The Golden Days of Steamboating on the Hudson Recalled.

From The Albany Journal.

The steamer Drew left Albany on her last trip Saturday night, amid the shrieking of tugs and steamers. If the noisy demonstration was not so great as that which heralded its first arrival, it is because not so many vessels ply the waters of the Hudson at Albany as there did thirty years ago. Then the river front of Albany was lively and bustling. Now but for the tugs of the Ronan Line, the New-York, and Newburg boats, and the few steamers that carry freight and passengers to near-by points, the waters of the river would be unvexed by passing craft.

It is the day of the railroad; but, while wind and water hold, the pleasure and profit of marine adventure will never lose their charm. And so, though we speed the departing Drew, the coming Adirondack is cordially welcomed. If at the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century the boat which comes so gay in bunting and gleaming paint, so endowed with all that makes marine architecture of this time wonderful and complete—if, we say, this boat, then grown old and out of date, is retired with a record as honorable as that which the Drew takes with it in retirement, its owners will have reason to congratulate themselves. For the Drew's history is one of great distinction and honor.

This notable steamer has been commanded by Stephen J. Roe, now transferred to the Adirondack, from the day it went into commission. If its saloons and cabins could talk, what a history they would tell; for, in its time, the Drew carried as passengers nearly every person of prominence on this side of the Atlantic, and travelers from the Old World were bound to have one trip on the Hudson River night boats, the fame of which had penetrated wherever travelers go.

There was nothing like them in the world—certainly nothing in Europe—which anywhere approached them for space of accommodation, for appointments, and for general comfort. The boats on the Rhine were small when compared with them, while the channel packets produced hideous nightmares when contrasted with the luxury of travel on the Hudson. Not even the boats on the Mississippi, when travel on that river was at its height, were to be mentioned in the same breath.

The Hudson River steamers confessedly led all lines of inland travel until Col. James Fisk, Jr., took charge of the Fall River Line of steamers. That marked the beginning of another era in American steamboating, and now the Sound boats in many respects are unapproachable. But the officers of the People's Line are resolved that the glory of steamboating on the Hudson shall not be permitted to decline.

Indian, Bear, and Rattlesnake.

From The Carlisle (Penn.) Red Man.

Very generally among the Indians the bear has the first rank among beasts and is supposed to possess supernatural powers.

It is said that the Navajo would only attack a bear when it had killed a Navajo.

Then he would apologize at the cave by chanting the praises of the king of beasts.

The bear is prayed to and sacrificed.

The same people will not touch a snake and have punished a person for imitating the rattlesnake in making a bracelet.

The Hupi Indians say the rattler was one of their earliest ancestors.

Will Celebrate the Fourth in Fire.

No greater display of fireworks has ever been given at Manhattan Beach than that which will be given this year to celebrate the glorious Fourth in Pain's Open-Air Theatre. The war spectacle, "Cuba," will open the show, and when it has run its course the elaborate display referred to will be made. It will consist of all kinds of aerial, ground, and water fireworks, set pieces innumerable, and patriotic devices in the National colors in fire. Perhaps the most prominent and exciting of the lot will be the feat announced to be undertaken by Weltzman, the tight-rope walker. He proposes to cross on a wire rope extending over the famous set piece known as Niagara Falls while it is in fiery action. It will be a daring undertaking, and one not wholly free from danger.

To Washington and return for one fare, via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Y. P. S. C. E. Tickets sold July 6 to 8.—Adv.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Isaac Hollister Hall.

Dr. Isaac Hollister Hall, Curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, died yesterday at his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y., where he had lived for nearly ten years. He was a son of the Rev. Edwin Hall, and was born in Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 12, 1837. After receiving his elementary education at a seminary in Norwalk, where his father was pastor of the First Congregational Church for twenty-two years, he was graduated from Hamilton College. He was a tutor in the college until 1863, when he removed to this city and entered the Law School of Columbia College. He was graduated in 1865, and then began the practice of law. He went to Syria in 1875, and was a professor in the Protestant College in Beyroot for two years. On his return to this country, in 1877, he associated himself with the editorial department of The Sunday School Times, published in Philadelphia. The column of Biblical Research in The New-York Independent was started by him at about the same time.

Dr. Hall had been connected with the Metropolitan Museum of Art since 1884, and was also lecturer on New Testament Greek in Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore. He was considered a great authority on Greek, Phoenician, Himyaritic, and other Oriental inscriptions, and in 1876 discovered in Beyroot, Syria, a Syriac manuscript of the Gospels, Acts, and most of the Epistles, an account of which, with fac simile pages, he published in 1884. The date of this manuscript is between 700 and 900 A. D. He was the first man to read an entire inscription in Cypriote, and has published an important series of articles on the Cypriote language and inscriptions. He also published in 1884 "A Critical Bibliography of the Greek New Testament, as Published in America." He was a member of various archaeological and Biblical societies.

Columbia College in 1888 conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Literature, and he received the same degree from the University of Dublin four years later.

Dr. Hall was taken ill Jan. 1 and failed rapidly. His condition became critical six weeks ago. His malady was cancer in the face, and was of a peculiar nature. It was caused principally by irritation of a tooth. The most eminent physicians and surgeons of this city were consulted, and everything that medical skill could devise was done.

Little by little the malady became more firmly seated, until blood poisoning set in. Dr. Hall suffered greatly, though, fortunately, the pain was less intense than it usually is in a disease such as he had.

He became unconscious three or four days ago. His wife, three daughters, and Dr. T. F. Goodwin, the family physician, were at his bedside when he died. The funeral service will be held at Mount Vernon Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M. The burial will be at Fort Hill Cemetery, Auburn, N. Y.

Vincent C. King.

Vincent C. King died at his residence, 49 West Eighty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon of hemorrhage. He had been ailing for some time, but had attended to business up to Tuesday of this week.

Mr. King was born in Wilton, Saratoga County, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1832. When young he came to New-York with his father, and upon attaining his majority became a partner with him in Jerome B. King's Knickerbocker Plaster Mills. The next year his brother, C. Volney King, entered the partnership and a few years later they bought their father's interest and had continued the business ever since as C. V. & V. C. King's Knickerbocker Plaster Mills.

Mr. King early became prominent in politics, identifying himself with the Democratic Party. He was a member of the Assembly in 1863, and while at Albany was very active in securing the legislation that resulted in the establishment of the Hahnemann Hospital in this city. He was at one time strongly urged to accept a nomination for the Mayoralty of New-York, but declined. Gov. Seymour gave him a commission to raise a regiment for service during the rebellion, but the war ended before the regiment was complete. Mr. King took a very active interest in fire matters, and was a Commissioner of the Volunteer Fire Department, also Commissioner of the New-York Fire Department and President of the board. He was one of the Sons of the Revolution, a life member of the Manhattan Club, and a member of many other clubs.

Mr. King was twice married. His first wife was Miss Sarah A. Telle of Peekskill, who was afterward Treasurer of Sorosis and prominent as a poetess and writer. Four children of this marriage survive him—Vincent C. King, Jr., Mrs. Theodore F. Haskell, Mrs. Nathaniel S. Smith, and Mrs. A. B. Hilton. Mr. King's second wife was Mrs. Anna Louise Tripp. She survives him, but they have no children.

Leander Townsend Savage.

Leander Townsend Savage, who was Assistant Treasurer of the Martin Kalbfleisch Chemical Company and Treasurer of the Bayonne Chemical Works, died Tuesday at Rutherford, N. J. Mr. Savage had been ill since February, and recently feared that he had diabetes. Last Monday night he had a sinking spell, and in getting out of bed fell and bruised himself severely. He passed away later in the day during another attack of weakness.

Mr. Savage was well known among manufacturers and dealers in chemicals. He was born in 1847, and when a boy entered the service of Martin Kalbfleisch. He became his office manager, and was continued in service under the firm of Martin Kalbfleisch's S

A CYCLIST'S OUTING.

Hudson County Pedalers to Ride from Albany to Jersey City.

A very attractive outing lasting two days has been arranged for a party of members of the Hudson County Wheelmen. It is expected there will be fully fifty in line when the Jerseymen ride to Pier 41 North River this evening to board the new boat Adirondack for Albany. They will sail at 6 o'clock.

The party will leave the capital at 6:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, intending to pedal over a most attractive route to Jersey City. They will only go as far as Poughkeepsie to-morrow, passing through Schodack Landing, Kinderhook, Hudson, Blue Stores, (dinner here,) Rhinebeck, and Staatsburg en route. Poughkeepsie will be reached at 5:30 o'clock.

Sunday morning at 6:30 o'clock the journey will be resumed, passing through Fishkill, ferrying to Newburg, then wheeling down through the beautiful Ramapo Valley to Tuxedo, Suffern, and Ridgewood, to the clubhouse, 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City.

The actual riding time for the first day will be 7 hours and 35 minutes, the time given for stops being 3 hours and 25 minutes. During the second day's run the men expect to be in the saddle 7 hours and 25 minutes. Three hours and thirty-five minutes will be devoted to stops. At no time during the journey will the pace exceed ten miles an hour.

There is to be a cycling carnival in Poughkeepsie to-morrow evening, and the Jersey City men will arrive in time to see it.

Metropolitan Racing Men Entered.

The following riders have entered the races to be given by the Greenwich Driving Association at Field Point Park, Greenwich, Conn., to-morrow afternoon: George Reith, C. B. Frazier, S. R. Hall, and Charles Fisher, Harlem Wheelmen, New-York; W. A. Barbeau, H. E. Taylor, C. K. Connell, (New-Rochelle,) and G. E. Bekendorf, Riverside Wheelmen, New-York; P. A. Hogle, Hollis Taylor, and Frederick Hildebrandt, Jr., Century Wheelmen, New-York; J. Charles Bergold and H. G. Swertfager, Yorkville Wheelmen, New-York; Philip E. Harth and Harold M. Stivers, (New-Rochelle,) New-York Athletic Club; W. K. Sibley, James S. McCormick, J. Jay Villiers, Jr., S. M. Haney, and Edward P. Liesegang, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Henry C. Rohlfs and Frank L. Kuhle, Clio Wheelmen, Jersey City; O. Weinphal, F. B. Eglehoff, and James L. Brush, Jr., Logan Wheelmen, Brooklyn; William H. Turner and Winton Holmes, Calumet Wheelmen, New-York; Harry C. Munson, Halsey J. Munson, Jr., A. M. Mosher, and Harry Studwell, Union Wheelmen, Port Chester; Harry Bedford, George E. Hains, (Mamaroneck,) C. L. Howland, (Mount Vernon,) and Raymond Fries, Huguenot Wheelmen, New-Rochelle; C. D. Potter, Albert L. Warford, and L. U. McFarlan, Young Men's Christian Association, Stamford; H. F. Moore, Altair Wheel Club, Danbury; Mal Ranson, Arcanum Wheelmen, Jersey City; Harry P. Sherwood, Saugatuck Wheel Club, Saugatuck; Lawrence W. Sullivan, Rovers, New-Haven; Theo L. Wehrle, South Norwalk Wheelmen, South Norwalk; Harry W. Merrill, T. C. Wheelmen, and Robert F. Cotter, Alpha Wheel Club, Norwalk; "Win" Brady, Stamford Bicycle Club, and G. A. Finch, Stamford; John C. Nielson, H. S. C., and Richard T. Love, Port Chester; Frederick W. Richt and Harry Burr, Brooklyn; S. F. Upington and R. B. Cameron, New-Rochelle Wheelmen, New-Rochelle; P. B. Miles and E. E. Lord, New-York; George T. Brewster, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, New-York, and A. Clason Studwell and Paul A. Raymond, Putnam Athletic Association, Greenwich.

Bald Wins at Little Falls.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 2.—A bicycle race meet was held here to-day in the presence of a small number of persons. Summary:

Half-mile, open, Amateur.—Won by O. C. Tuttle, Rome; J. F. Barry, Syracuse, second; G. E. Tunnicliffe, Richfield Springs, third. Time—4:30 P. M.

One mile, professional.—Won by E. C. Bald, Buffalo; W. J. Heifert, Utica, second; A. F. Senn, Utica, third. Time—2:36½.

One mile, open, amateur.—Won by F. W. Palmer, Rome; G. E. Tunnicliffe, Richfield Springs, second; J. F. Parry, Syracuse, third. Time—2:15. Two-mile handicap, amateur.—Won by L. W. Sawens, Utica; G. T. Tomlinson, Syracuse, second; J. V. Reh, Rome, third. Time—Not given. W. J. Heifert rode half a mile, paced, in 1:08.

Hudson County Cracks Nominated.

The one and two mile bicycle handicaps to be held at Bergen Point in conjunction with the Fourth of July celebration of the New-Jersey Athletic Club have filled very well, and all the crack riders of Hudson County have sent in their entries. Walter C. Roome, without doubt one of the fastest riders in the metropolitan district, is scratch man in both events. John C. Wetmore has just finished his work of handicapping these races, and has divided the one-mile race into three heats and the two-mile race into two heats. Riders are requested to be within the enclosure at 1 P. M., for at that time the handicap events and the all-around championship, as well as the heats in the one-mile bicycle race, will be called.

Brock Anxious to Race.

There is a probability that "Sammy" Brock and "Charlie" Earl, the two fast Brooklyn racing men, may meet in a match event at one mile at the meet of the Riverside Wheelmen on the 11th inst. Brock has challenged the "Jolly Undertaker," but says he believes his rival will refuse to meet him in a track duel. He intimates that Earl knows that he (Brock) can defeat him. If the match should be arranged, the men will probably race for a medal.

Lefevre's Good Time.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 2.—The bicycle dealers' twenty-five-mile road race, run this morning under the auspices of the Dayton Bicycle Club, was won by Jesse Kepler of this city, who had a handicap of 12 minutes and 30 seconds. E. L. Lefevre, also of Dayton, won first time prize, his time being 1:08:05 2-5. There were 95 starters, including prominent riders from all parts of the country.

The Tourists' Meet Begins To-day.

The annual meet of the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson will begin this afternoon and will end to-morrow afternoon with a series of races that should attract many people. The meet will be held at Tourist Oval, in Paterson, where a new third-of-a-mile track has been constructed. All the metropolitan favorites are entered, and some very lively racing may be expected.

Johnson Gets Two Records.

LONDON, July 2.—At Catford yesterday the American, Johnson, lowered the European flying start records for one-quarter and one-third of a mile, covering those distances in 0:24 1-5 and 0:32 3-5, respectively.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The public meeting of the Good Roads Association at the Jersey City Clubhouse has been postponed for two weeks. The Executive Committee has adopted resolutions indorsing the action of the Freeholders in keeping heavily loaded trucks off the Hudson County Boulevard, and asking the Freeholders to light the boulevard better from Twenty-third Street, Bayonne. The resolutions also ask the Jersey City Street and Water Board to improve Montgomery Street from Colgate Street to the Heights and widen the Communipaw Avenue Bridge across the Morris Canal.

—The Century Wheelmen of New-York will have a two days' outing to Asbury Park, N. J., Saturday and Sunday, July 4 and 5, starting by boat from foot of Jane Street, North River, July 4, at 9 A. M., and from Battery at 9:20 A. M. Returning by boat from Pleasure Bay July 5, at 4:30 P. M.

—The entry of Charles Hadfield in the twenty-five-mile handicap of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, which takes place at 11 A. M. to-morrow, at Springfield, L. I., has been rejected. The entry was thrown out because of the announcement that Hadfield had been suspended, pending investigation, by the Racing Board of the League.

—"Jack" Witts, the bicyclist who recently broke the record from San Francisco to New-York, had a big reception upon his arrival close to New-York was 40 days 22 hours 40 minutes.

—The coasting contest of the Morris Wheelmen on Mamaroneck Hill was so successful that another will probably be arranged. Judge Charles E. Sims, Jr., was the winner, Olin J. Stephens second, Dr. W. K. Doty third, and W. D. Briggs fourth.

—No less than eighty-one applications for membership were received by the Century Wheelmen of New-York at their last meeting. This beats the record of any club in the history of cycling.

—Fourth of July run of the Morris Wheelmen will be to Paterson, leaving clubhouse at 9 A. M.

Cricket at Mannheim.

To-day and to-morrow an eleven from the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club and the New-Jersey Athletic Club will play the return match with the Germantown Cricket Club at Mannheim, Philadelphia. Owing to business engagements, many of the prominent New-York cricketers will be unable to play—Messrs. Cobb, Kelly, MacNutt, Hurditch, Jackson, Short, E. H. Pool, and J. L. Pool, among others—but the combined team will no doubt make a good showing. It will be composed of A. E. Patterson, H. C. Wright, C. Byers, J. Webster, R. T. Rokeby, Lohmann, S. H. Rich, W. D. Hickle, A. Gunn, W. S. R. Ogilby, and J. Adam.

Hay Fever and Rose Colds are easier prevented than cured. "Hyomei" will prevent AND cure if used in time.

"Cures by Inhalation."

Physicians prescribe HYOMEI in cases of Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, etc., because it is not a stomach medicine. It is a local treatment of a local disease.

Booth's "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler Outfit, $1.00,

simply charges the air you breathe with a vegetable antiseptic which destroys the germs that cause the inflammation in the respiratory organs. This is nature's way.

159 Franklin St., BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1895.
Dear Sir: I had an excellent test of the virtue of your HYOMEI, in a case of laryngitis, in a business man, who has tried everything we doctors could think of, with little effect. Has coughed two months, strangling until black in the fac., and could not lie down at all. I gave him two treatments before retiring, about an hour apart, when he went to bed, and lay down as well as ever he did, and slept all night. S. H. MORRIS, M. D.

Don't let your druggist sell you a substitute. It's the only thing of the kind on the market. Any *first-class druggist* will get it for you if not in his stock. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Call for free consultation.

R. T. BOOTH,
23 East 20th St., New-York.

Hyomei Balm cures all skin diseases. 25 cents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY.—At 8 PM for Cape Colony and Natal per steamship City of Perth, via Cape Town, (letters must be directed "per City of Perth".)

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne", via Havre; at 6:30 AM (supplementary 8:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris"); at 6:30 AM for Ireland, (letter mails only,) per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Lucania"); at 7 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam"); at 8 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge,")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge");) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Gonaives, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Wm. I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Wm. I.";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Castle Eden; at 1 PM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpani, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 4 PM (supplementary 4:30 PM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., (for forwarding by steamers sailing on Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. [Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 5 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 5 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 15 at 7:30 AM. 11 AM, and 6:30 PM. (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. [Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 26, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $90 & upward; II. cab., $60; round trip, $110.
Lahn, Tu., Jy 7, 10 AM|Spree, Tu., Jy 28, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Jy 14, 10 AM|Lahn, Tu., Aug. 4, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Jy 21, 10 AM|Havel, Tu., Aug. 11, 10 AM
Fulda, Tu., Jy 28, 10 AM|Werra, Aug. 18, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Jy 11, 10 AM|Aller, Sat., Jy 25, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, July 4, 10 AM|Kaiser, July 25, 10 AM
Ems, July 11, 10 AM|Werra, Aug. 8, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Normannia, Jy 9,10 AM|F. Bismarck, Jy 23,10 AM
A. Victoria, July 16,TA M|Normannia, Aug. 6,10 AM
II. Cab., $100 and upward; II. Cab., $60 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG-PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....July 4|ST. PAUL.....July 22
NEW-YORK.....July 8|NEW-YORK...July 29
ST. LOUIS.....July 15|PARIS.....Aug. 5

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Westernland, July 8, Noon|Berlin, July 22, Noon
Southwark, Jy. 15, 1:30 PM|Noordland, July 29, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

"NO RESTING PLACE LIKE THE SEA."

The first of a series of (nearly) all water trips will be inaugurated by COOK'S TOURS on July 9th, when a party will leave by Fall River Line for BOSTON, NOVA SCOTIA, ACADIA, MONTREAL, LAKES GEORGE and CHAMPLAIN. A fourteen day tour at a very low rate.

Tickets at lowest rates to any SUMMER RESORT. A Book of Tours for the asking.

Three Day Trips to NIAGARA FALLS, etc.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 Broadway, (corner Warren.)
1,225 Broadway, (corner 32d St.)

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, July 4, 10 AM|Lucania, Aug. 1, 10 AM
Etruria, July 11, 2 PM|Etruria, Aug. 8, 1 PM
Campania, July 18, 10 AM|Campania, Aug. 15, 9 AM
Umbria, July 25, 2 PM|Umbria, Aug. 22, 2 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, July 7, 2 P. M.
From Allan-State Line Pier, foot of West 21st St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
S. S. City of Rome, July 4 and Sept. 5.
Cabin, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
Ethiopia.....July 11|Circassia.....July 25
Furnessia.....July 18|Anchoria.....Aug. 8
Cabin passage, $50 and upwards.
Second Cabin, $30 and $35. Steerage, $24.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf, Sat., July 4, 6 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 11, M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, July 8, Noon|Germanic, Aug. 5, Noon
Teutonic, July 15, Noon|Teutonic, Aug. 12, Noon
Britannic, July 22, Noon|Britannic, Aug. 19, Noon
Adriatic, July 29, Noon|Majestic, Aug. 26, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.....Friday, July 3
COMANCHE, (new).....Friday, July 10
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, July 7
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. C. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A QUIET AND RESTFUL
FOURTH OF JULY
ALWAYS COOL ON THE OCEAN.
Take advantage of the delightful trips offered by the
OLD DOMINION LINE
on their fine, fast ocean steamships to
Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach, Va.
SAILING DAILY.
THREE DAYS' TRIP, including all expenses of meals and berth en route and a day and a quarter stay at either point, with board and lodging at either the magnificent new Chamberlin, the historic Hygeia, and the beautiful Princess Anne Hotels, $17.00.
Two days' continuous round trip, with all necessary expenses included, $13.00.
Good roads at both resorts. Take your wheel with you.
Further particulars furnished upon application.
Telephone Call, No. 1,280 Franklin.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.,
Pier 26, Foot of Beach St., N. Y. City.
W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice Prest. and Traffic Manager.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING.....July 11, 3 P. M.
DORIC.....July 21, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....July 30, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Aug. 17, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA..July 13; Sept. 14; Dec. 7
EMPRESS OF INDIA....Aug. 3; Oct. 12; Jan. 4
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 24; Nov. 9; Feb. 1
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA, July 8. WARRIMOO, Aug. 8.
Second Cabin accommodations very fine.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

Panama Rail Road Steamship Line.
FORMERLY Columbian Line.
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. R.
FINANCE, J'y 10, M. ALLIANCA, J'y 20, noon.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. EDAM.....Thursday, July 2, 9 A. M.
S. S. VEENDAM..Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.
First cabin, $60-$70; second cabin, $40; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Point Dock with trains for points in the Catskill Mountains, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. The usual railroad connections at Poughkeepsie, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Special Saratoga trains. Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New-York Transfer Company's offices, and other principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn.

FALL RIVER LINE.
For BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore Points.
DOUBLE SERVICE. Steamers PRISCILLA, PURITAN, PLYMOUTH, and PILGRIM in commission. A fine Orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., at
5:30 P. M., week days and Sundays for Fall River direct, connecting express trains due Boston 7:00 and 8:30 A. M. This steamer touches at Newport Monday morning only at 8:15.
6:30 P. M., week days only for Newport and Fall River, due Newport 4:00 A. M., leave Newport 6:45 A. M., due Fall River 7:00 A. M., connecting express train due Boston 8:30 A. M.
Address, with 2c. postage, P. O. Box 452, N. Y. City, for folder containing full time table and list of Summer literature.

PROVIDENCE LINE
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.
STONINGTON LINE for Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, all points East. Steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave Pier 36, N. R., daily, at 6 P. M.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK (New) and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) Connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and all points North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Saratoga, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts,
VIA NORWICH LINE.
Steamers CITY OF LOWELL & CITY OF WORCESTER leave Pier 40 N. R., foot Spring St., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M., except Sunday.
FINE ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15; Sat's, 1:45 P. M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30; Sat's, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURG, NEW-HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, KINGSTON.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers leave foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains; good accommodation for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

SARATOGA EXCURSION $4.50.
(LAKE GEORGE, $7.50; TROY, $2.50, EXCURSION.) TROY BOATS City of Troy or Saratoga foot West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M. EXPRESS TRAINS FOR SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, ADIRONDACKS. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 26 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 6 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:25 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS, FROM foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Belmar, Spring Lake, and Point Pleasant.
Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets: 6:30, 7:40, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, (except Red Bank,) 4:20, *5:10, (except Long Branch,) 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, *9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
Trains leave foot Liberty Street: 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 1:30, *2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, (Red Bank only,) *4:45, (except Red Bank,) 5:30, 6:15, 8:00 P. M. (Saturdays only to Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.) Sundays, *9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express train.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 424 St.
7:50 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:40 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For Catskill Mountains, Richfield Springs, and all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily, Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:40 P. M.—Saratoga, Lake George, and Catskill Mountains Limited.—This train will run Friday, July 3; Saturday, July 11, and thereafter Saturdays only. Buffet drawing-room cars.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, and Adirondack resorts south of Lake Clear—Saratoga, Plattsburgh, Burlington, St. Albans, and Ottawa.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Adirondack resorts north of Lake Clear, Saratoga, St. Albans, and Montreal. Fridays only, Fulton Chain.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for the Auburn Road. Sundays only Gloversville.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Gloversville and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping car, New-York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany, for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany, Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago. Parlor car to Syracuse.
A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville, and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor Cars to Hobart and New-Paltz.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Albany, Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Hobart and Saratoga.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
A. B. C—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A10:15, B10:46 A. M., C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping-car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono M

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

CANADIAN PACIFIC IN THE JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

President Van Horne Agreed, After Yesterday's Conference, to "Come In" for the Remainder of This Year—Should He Find that the Membership Is Unfavorable to His Road He Will Then Withdraw—Notes of Various Interests.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad, through its President, Sir William Van Horne, agreed yesterday to become a member of the Joint Traffic Association. This agreement was made after a second conference between President Van Horne, Vice President Shaughnessy, and Presidents Ingalls, Thomas, and Wilson, representing the Joint Traffic Association.

An official announcement was issued to the effect that the Canadian Pacific had agreed to join the association "tentatively." In other words, President Van Horne is willing to try the experiment. If he finds that the interests of the Canadian Pacific suffer seriously because of its allegiance to the joint traffic agreement he will withdraw. It is understood, however, that the Canadian Pacific is pledged to remain in the association for the remainder of this year.

In the opinion of the leading members of the Board of Control, the Joint Traffic Association has scored a very important point in inducing the Canadian Pacific to become a member. President Van Horne's road has been the most formidable of the interests hitherto opposed to the combination of the trunk lines. Its American line, the "Soo," has frequently played havoc with freight rates, and has been the cause of many bitter complaints from some of the Western lines. There is some hope that the action of the Canadian Pacific in joining the association will influence other outside roads to do likewise.

No special concessions were demanded by the Canadian Pacific, it is said, although the representatives of that road intimated very plainly that they could not allow the interests of the property to suffer. The Canadian Pacific will have a representative in the Board of Control, and also one in the Board of Managers. It will likewise have all of the rights and privileges that the other members of the association enjoy.

President Van Horne will represent the new-comer in the Board of Control, and probably Vice President T. G. Shaughnessy will go into the Board of Managers.

WESTERN FREIGHT ASSOCIATION.

Important Action Regarding the Diversion of Kansas City Grain.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Just previous to its again becoming a member of the Western Freight Association the Atchison took a step which is calculated to prevent in a measure the serious diversion of grain from Kansas City to St. Louis and Southwestern points, and which will enable the Chicago roads to secure a fair proportion of the large amount of grain now held in the elevators at Kansas City with the view of shipping it later on to the Gulf and southern ports. In notifying Commissioner Midgely of its action, the Atchison management makes the following explanation: "In addition to the wheat shipped into Kansas City from territory from which no through rates exist there is a large amount of wheat in Kansas City which would move out at the proportion or balance of the through rate were it not for the fact that the billing has expired. Owing to the peculiar conditions that have existed we feel that these people are entitled to such assistance as we can reasonably afford them, and have therefore decided to grant sixty days' extension on reconsignment and milling in transit on business as would legitimately be entitled to it were it not for the fact that the billing has already expired."

Commissioner Midgely has issued notice that the Atchison's action enables all roads in the Western Freight Association to follow and make effective, for the ensuing sixty days, the same privileges.

A movement is now on foot among the Chicago shippers and the Western Freight Association lines to bring about the establishment of an independent line of steamboats from this city to the East.

Want Bicycles Carried Free.

BOSTON, July 2.—The Railroad Commissioners to-day gave a hearing on the transportation of bicycles by the railroads of the Commonwealth. The Legislature instructed the commission to investigate and determine upon what terms and conditions bicycles could be carried within this State by railroad corporations. Senators Quinn of Suffolk and Louis Bartlett of Lynn were present with President Elliot and numerous others who favored the purpose of the resolution.

Counsel Torrey entered a strong protest against the proposition for the free transportation of bicycles. "The bicycle had no place on the passenger train anyway," he said. "The bicyclists are now treated with all the courtesy possible. John H. Carter of Winchester believed in increased accommodation for wheelmen, but was against the free carriage of wheels.

Several protests against carrying wheels free were made by railroad men. The wheelmen were requested to file with the commission a list of suggestions as to specific changes desired.

Dr. Webb's Adirondack System.

ALBANY, July 2.—The St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railroad Company has consolidated with the Southwestern Railway Company of Canada, the agreement to do so having been filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The united company is to be styled the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, and is to have a capital stock of $1,090,000. The principal office is to be in Montreal. The Directors are William Seward Webb of Shelburne, Vt.; Chauncey M. Depew, Edgar Van Etten, John Jacob Astor, Charles H. Burnett, and Henry L. Sprague of New-York; Martin E. McClary of Malone, Edward C. Smith of St. Albans, Vt., and Reuben W. Leonard of Beauharnois, Provice of Quebec. The united company is to succeed to the lease made by the St. Lawrence Company of the line of the Grand Trunk Railway Company extending between the villages of Valleyfield and Beauharnois, in the Province of Quebec, a distance of about thirteen miles.

Liabilities of Stockholders.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The Appellate Court yesterday handed down an opinion with reference to the Pacific Railway. The litigation over the affairs of this company came from Judge Horton of the Circuit Court, and was brought by the creditors of the company to recover from the stockholders the amount of the creditors' claims, now aggregating, with interest, about $2,000,000. The court below ordered the proceedings dismissed as against the stockholders for a stock liability. Nearly all the banks in the city are interested in the litigation, being subscribers to stock in the company.

The Appellate Court, in a decision handed down by Justice Gary, reversed and remanded the cause to the lower court for the purpose of an accounting of the debts of the company, and the stockholders' liabilities on the basis that they are liable to the extent of their several holdings.

Payment of Freight Commissions.

An order has been issued by the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association that the payment of freight commissions to steamship companies shall be discontinued after Sept. 1; also, beginning with that date, the number of import agents shall be limited to one for each railroad at each Atlantic port. On and after Sept. 1 commissions may be paid to such agents, but to no others, not exceeding 15 per cent. on the first three classes and 10 per cent. on the three lower classes of the charges within the joint traffic territory.

Oregon Railway and Navigation.

Charles S. Fairchild, Arnold Mareus, and Charles C. Beaman, representing the General Reorganization Committee of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, started for the Pacific Coast yesterday to attend the foreclosure sale of that property. The sale will occur about the middle of the month and the property will probably be bought in for the committee.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Articles of incorporation of a new Populist railway, to be known as the Western Iowa Railway, between Hartley and Sioux City, have been filed in Primghar, Iowa. Headquarters will be at Sutherland, and the Chicago and Northwestern will be paralleled part of the way. The articles make several very peculiar provisions. The capital stock is fixed at $750,000. Shares will be $20 each, payable at $2 apiece when issued, and $2 per month thereafter. No dividend may be declared in excess of 5 per cent. per annum, and no officer is to be paid over $2,400.

—Ex-Gov. A. R. Sheppard, formerly of Washington, D. C., is at Chihuahua, Mexico, arranging the details for the building of a railroad from that city to the port of Topolobampo, on the Pacific coast, the proposed line passing through the rich Batopilas mining district, where Mr. Sheppard's mines are situated.

—A conference between the Passenger Traffic Managers of the Trunk Line, Central, and Western Passenger Associations and the Soo line and Canadian Pacific will be held in New-York July 14 for the purpose of adjusting the trouble arising from the cutting of emigrant rates by the Soo line.

—President Wilson of the Grand Trunk is speaking of the rumors of prospective official changes on the Ontario Division, said: "I think very likely the reports are true. If General Manager Hays is to do good work, he must be allowed to choose his own instruments."

—This is from The Baltimore American: "The Baltimore and Ohio has secured another means of adding to its revenue. After an interim of five years the shipment of iron ore from St. Jago de Cuba to the Carnegie works, near Pittsburg, Penn., has been resumed.

—An official circular has been issued from the Vandalia headquarters announcing the appointment of Henry Miller as General Superintendent; N. C. Dean, Superintendent, and F. N. Hatch, chief engineer.

—Several wealthy men who have cottages between Long Branch and Red Bank are agitating the subject of a new railroad between the seashore towns and New-York.

—Eugene Spalding of Atlanta has been appointed a co-receiver of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad. He represents the syndicate that bought the road.

—President Marvin Hughitt of the Omaha Line, announces the appointment of Horace G. Burt as General Manager, to succeed E. W. Winter, resigned.

—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad is now the only Western Line not a member of the Western Freight Association.

—B. F. Yoakum is said to be slated for the Vice Presidency of the reorganized St. Louis and San Francisco.

—James E. Mulvihill has been appointed special agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

—For the month of May the net earnings of the Rio Grande Western were $77,229.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Capt. C. S. Smith, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, on business pertaining to the test and inspection of ordnance.

First Lieut. John P. Finley, Ninth Infantry, has been relieved from duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and ordered to Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Lieut. J. S. Oyster has been transferred from Light Battery K to Battery H, First Artillery, relieving Lieut. Adam S. Laker, who goes to Battery K.

Lieut. Edson A. Lewis, Eighteenth Infantry, has been relieved from further duty at the Michigan Agricultural College and ordered to join his company.

Leave of absence for two months and fifteen days has been granted Gen. M. R. Morgan, Commissary General of Subsistence.

An order was issued at the War Department relieving Capt. Winfield S. Edgerly, Seventh Cavalry, from duty at the Maine State College, Orono, Me., and directing him to report to the Governor of New-Hampshire for duty with the National Guard of that State.

Naval orders were issued to-day as follows:

Commander G. E. Wingate, ordered to the League Island Navy Yard, July 30, as Captain.

Ensign W. D. Brotherton, detached from the New-York and ordered to the Michigan.

Naval Cadet A. W. Hinds, ordered to the Franklin, in connection with the Texas.

Naval Cadet H. T. Baker, ordered to the New-York.

Naval Cadet I. T. Cooper, ordered to the Minneapolis, then to the San Francisco, per steamer of Aug. 12.

Naval Cadets J. M. Hudgins and B. K. McMorris, ordered to temporary duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Naval Cadet Emory Winship, ordered to the Bennington.

Naval Cadets R. C. Moody and R. H. Osborn, ordered to the Newark.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. Anderson, detached from the New-York, ordered home, and granted three months' leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. G. Arnold, detached from special duty in China and Japan and ordered to return home.

Assistant Engineer C. B. Price, detached from the San Francisco, ordered home, and granted three months' leave.

Assistant Engineer H. F. Parrish, ordered to the Naval Observatory, New-York.

The Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July 2.—The wool market is dull again. The spurt in the demand last week has not been sustained. Sales for the week are only 1,514,000 lb. Prices are steady and firm. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are quoted at 18c for X, 17@18c for XX and XX and above, 18@19c for No. 1, and 18c for fine delaine; Michigan X is slow at 14c, and fine delaine at 17c. Fine unwashed is in fair demand at 10@12c, and medium at 15c per lb. Unwashed combing wool is steadily held at 14@15c for ¼ and ⅜ blood. Territory wools are quiet and steady, small lots selling in the range of 7@11c, as to quality, with the secured cost from 28@30c for fine and fine medium. Spring Texas wool sold at 9@10c, and there has been rather more doing in Spring California at 8@11c, as to quality. Eastern Oregon wool is dull since the large sales of last week. In pulled wool there have been sales of super at 16@20c, as to quality. Australian wool is in steady, moderate demand at 18@22c, as to quality. Cape combing sold at 15c. Foreign carpet wools are quiet and steady.

Quite Willing.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"Maid of Athens, ere we part,
Give, ah, give me back my heart."
"That Trilby heart? Well, I should smile,
The old thing's gone clear out of style."

BOARDERS WANTED.

5 EAST 41st ST.—Desirable room; board optional; Summer prices; transients; first-class table; table board; references.

57th ST., 150 AND 162 EAST.—Kept by Virginians; permanent or transient guests; excellent table; references exchanged.

32d ST., 34-38 WEST, SECOND DOOR FROM Imperial Hotel.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Large, fine, second floor room; also hall rooms; board optional; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

17th ST., 50 WEST.—Cool, neatly furnished single and double rooms, with or without board; refined.

22d ST., 41 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board; Summer prices; seen day or evening.

31st ST., 28 WEST; ALSO 56 WEST 33d St.—Large and small rooms; parlor suite; moderate.

122d ST., 12 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; permanent or transient; Southerners accommodated.

EXCURSIONS.

THE PEOPLE'S PLAYGROUND.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:15 P. M.; foot 8th St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M.; East 92d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 4:45 P. M.; LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d St., and Cortlandt St.; 12 M., 1:30 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD,
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and Switch-Back.

SPECIAL TRAIN, with improved Lunch Car attached, will leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City, at 8:20 A. M., Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M. EXCURSION $2.25 TICKETS.

Tickets for Switch-Back can only be purchased on Special Train for 50 cents extra.

Tickets on sale at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway.

GRAND EXCURSION, 4TH JULY, TO NEW-HAVEN.
Daylight Sail on Long Island Sound Eastward
And
Moonlight Sail Homeward.
Steamer Richard Peck will leave Pier 25 East River 9:30 A. M., arriving at New-Haven 1:45 P. M.
Returning, leave New-Haven 12:30 midnight, arriving back in New-York 5 A. M. Sunday, affording a visit of 10 hours in the beautiful CITY OF ELMS.
EXCURSION ONE DOLLAR.

EXCURSIONS.

Long Island Railroad's Great Excursion Routes TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.
Leave Foot of 34th St., E. R.,
Daily except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly from 1:10 to 10:40 P. M. Additional train Race Days C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 40 cents.
WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 P. M. Saturdays only, 12:40. Additional trains Race Days C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 45 cents.

Coney Island.
Brooklyn Bridge.
Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, B'klyn Bridge, via Brooklyn Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R.
Lv. B'klyn Bridge daily 8:13, 8:43, 9:43, 10:18, and half-hourly from 10:53 A. M. to 12:53, and every twenty minutes from 1:07 to 10:47 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 20 cents, including Elevated Fare, on sale at all B. E. R. R. stations.

Culver Route.
Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Exc. Tickets 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.
VIA N. Y. AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R. R.
Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M., 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M.

DON'T FORGET
that only a limited number can be taken on
COOK'S
SPECIAL TRIPS TO
Niagara Falls and Thousand Islands
for the
FOURTH OF JULY,
Including Hotels and R. R. expenses, $14.50.
Apply at once for sleeper.
THOS. COOK & SON,
For the accommodation of the public our two New-York offices will be kept open until eight o'clock on Friday night.
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.
CHICAGO AND RETURN
ONLY $18 VIA THE
Picturesque Erie R. R.
Tickets sold July 3 to 6, inclusive. Good returning leaving Chicago on or before July 12.
SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS
With Pullman Sleeping & Dining Cars.
Tickets on sale at 401, 957, 261, or 111 Broadway, Chambers St., or West 23d St. Stations, New-York; 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, or at Jersey City Station.

SPEND THE FOURTH AT
NIAGARA FALLS.
Take the Scenic Route
LEHIGH VALLEY
SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS.
$8.00 EXCURSION TICKETS $8.00
Tickets good going July 3d, and return up to and including July 6th.
NO LOSS OF TIME FROM BUSINESS.
Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:20 A. M., 9:10 and 9 P. M., and Penna. Annex at 8 A. M., 5:55 and 8:45 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, or foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City; No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Penna. Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn.
For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway.

GRAND HOLIDAY OUTING
LOW-RATE EXCURSION TO THE
Rugged Pennsylvania Mountains.
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO,
and the
BREEZY SWITCHBACK R. R.,
Via Central Railroad of New-Jersey,
SATURDAY, JULY 4.
A special express train, carrying lunch car, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M., returning arriving in city about 9 P. M.
Fare for round trip: From New-York, $2.25. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

ERIE RAILROAD
4TH JULY,
SHOHOLA GLEN,
in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00. ROUND TRIP. $1.00.
Express trains leave West 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25 A. M. Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30 A. M. Returning, leave Shohola 5:00 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express leaves West 23d St., 9:40 A. M. Chambers St., 9:45 A. M. Returning, leaves Glens 6:00 P. M.

Fourth of July at
NIAGARA FALLS.
Excursion on all trains,
Friday, July 3, 1896,
Via WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
ONLY $8 for Round Trip.
Trains leave New-York, foot of Franklin St., 9:00 A. M., 5:45, 7:30, and 8:00 P. M.; foot of West 42d St., 9:15 A. M., 6:00, 7:45, and 8:15 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,
Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,)
Including 4th of July,
by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS,
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

NIAGARA FALLS
FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION $8 FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA THE
PICTURESQUE ERIE R. R.
Tickets good going July 3, good returning, leaving Niagara Falls on or before July 6.
Trains leave Chambers St., 9:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M., and 8:45 P. M. Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

LONG BEACH HOTEL.
Special and Attractive Programme for
SATURDAY, JULY 4.
Dinner served from one until eight P. M.
Oration at 4 P. M. by
HON. WALLACE BRUCE.
Patriotic Music! Dancing! Fire Works!
Special Rates from Friday until Monday!
Frequent trains via L. I. R. R.
GEO. MURRAY, Manager.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.
Boats leave foot Whitehall St., terminus elevated and Broadway railroads, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., and half hourly until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, frequent service all day. Last returning Sunday train 1:00 A. M. by Brooklyn Bridge.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., arriving at West Point at 4:30 P. M., returning on any of West Shore Railroad trains. This will give passengers ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Dress Parade, &c. Fare for the round trip $1.00. Returning by Hudson River Railroad, $1.10.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.
Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at
7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.
for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.
ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M. 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. —Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS.
Blue Mountain Lake.
Prospect House,
NOW OPEN.
Largest and finest hotel in the Adirondacks, reached by New-York Central and Delaware and Hudson River Railroads. For terms and circulars apply W. T. GRAFF, Manager, Prospect House, Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton County, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN, HEAD OF FOURTH Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Now open. For illustrated folder address Rocky Point Inn Co., Old Forge, N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.
MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.
The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.
See Time Table, Excursion Column.

LONG BEACH
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
NOW OPEN FOR SEASON 1896.
On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York. UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT. Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. Liberal Management; Reasonable Rates; Frequent Trains, L. I. R. R.
LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION,
GEORGE MURRAY, Manager.

"THE EDGEMERE."
Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens June 10th; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y.
J. H. BRESLIN.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.
"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send two (2) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
PROSPECT HOUSE
Opens Thursday, June 25. For particulars and circulars address D. P. HATHAWAY, Room 1,321 Havemeyer Building, Cortlandt St., N. Y.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
Sea Side Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I. Board by day or week. Fine carrousel, bowling alley, restaurant, liquors, and cigars. WM. E. MEISSNER.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

Adirondack scenery, 90 minutes from New-York.
FOREST HOUSE AT INTERLAKEN
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
A beautiful family hotel of medium size, ideally located in private park, having frontage on two lakes. HIGH ELEVATION! NO MALARIA!
Excellent cuisine and service.
Pamphlets and terms on application. Also at 68 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.
The CENTRAL PARK HOTEL is the most centrally located house in the 1000 Islands. Among the finest scenery, and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Write for rates to A. K. WYLIE CO., Central Park, 1000 Islands, Jeff. Co., New-York.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES. PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular.
Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

1,000 ISLAND HOUSE,
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
Largest hostelry on the St. Lawrence River. New management; everything first class.
H. F. INGLEHART, Prop.

Catskill Mountain Resorts.
A Summer Excursion Book, with map and list of Hotels and Boarding Houses. Send six cents to Albany Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.,
NOW OPEN.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
For terms and circulars address
BLANCHARD & HAGER.

"ON THE SOUND."
FENWICK HALL,
SAYBROOK POINT, CONN.
Now open. Delightful drives. Hot and cold salt water baths, charming location, good wheeling, and rates from $12.50 week up. Address F. L. HARRAL.

NEW-JERSEY—Long Branch.

NEW—HOTEL MAJESTIC,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Near Yale College Campus; magnificently furnished; 200 rooms, 50 private baths, roof garden, concerts, $3.00 up; weekly, $15.00 up; boating, bathing, fishing in lakes and harbor; fine drives and parks. WM. & JOHN GAY, Proprietors.

NEW-JERSEY—Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
West End Hotel and Cottages.
NOW OPEN.
New and improved toilet and bath arrangements on every floor of the hotel. For information, &c., address
D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, Proprietors.

HOWLAND HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Rates, $17.50 to $25.00 per week.
D. J. SPRAGUE.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
NOW OPEN.
Baths and modern conveniences; reasonable rates; descriptive and illustrated booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

HOTEL ALBION,
Second and Ocean Aves., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from the surf; 16th season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2 per day; $8 to $12 per week.
C. H. PEMBERTON.

ATALANTA HOTEL. Ocean front; passenger elevator; now open. WM. APPLEGATE, Prop.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-JERSEY—Atlantic City.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.—Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day; elegant and modern. A. GRUEB.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT!
"The Paradise of Watering Places."
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
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CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; will go to the country. 155 West 86th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Present employer can heartily recommend a good, faithful girl as chambermaid and waitress. 40 East 76th St., Thursday or Friday.

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CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; reference. 119 East 128th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference; city or country; distance no object. 9 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid and waitress or laundress; city or country; references. 835 10th Av.

Cooks.

COOK, LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as cook and to do washing and ironing; neat and obliging; understands her work thoroughly; in small family; country preferred; city reference. C. C., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Southern colored girls at once; one as first-class cook; other as chambermaid and waitress, general houseworker, or laundry worker. 92 Willoughby St., near Duffield St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By young woman as cook and do coarse washing; good bread and pastry maker; understands all soups; good reference; city or country. M., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant as plain cook; competent in all branches; no cards answered. Can be seen at present employer's, 320 West 42d St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds cooking; best city references. Victorine Vautier, 235 West 26th St., third floor.

COOK.—By competent young American woman; take charge of kitchen; no objection to washing; city or country; best reference. 317 West 86th St., Room 1.

COOK.—By a smart, tidy girl as cook; good soup, meat, vegetable, bread, biscuit, and dessert cook; will do coarse washing; city or country. 332 West 36th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman as first-class cook; kitchenmaid required; wages, $50; can furnish very best reference from last employer. 309 West 50th St.

COOK.—In private family; understands her business; breadmaker; assist washing; country. 370 7th Av., top floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class cook, in the country for the Summer; best of references. M. M. C., 108 West 36th St.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business; 3 years' best reference from last employer. 203 East 48th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of fine family cooking; country preferred; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook and laundress; willing and obliging; city or country; city reference. 533 8th Av., second bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By neat and obliging girl as cook and laundress; good worker; city preferred. 40 East 25th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By Protestant as plain cook; is competent in all branches. Can be seen at present employer's, 320 West 42d St.

COOK, WASH, and IRON.—By respectable woman; city or country; good city reference. 159 West 33d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; French; by day or week; families; first-class cutting, fitting, draping; experience, ability; best references; terms moderate. French Dressmaker, 244 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; works home or by the day; would go to country; latest skirts, waists, capes; children's dresses; remodeling. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns during the dull season from $7 to $12. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; desires work with ladies, city, country, or seashore. Strauss, 894 2d Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat and obliging colored girl to do housework in a flat; sleep home. Call or address, all week, 318 West 41st St, Washington's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl to do housework in American family; best of reference; no objection to country. 151 East 81st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman; good cook, washer, and ironer; country preferred; city reference. C., 359 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a girl to do housework or chamberwork; best city reference. 161 East 39th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl lately landed to do general house work. 504 East 75th St., Fleming's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; takes entire charge of ladies' wardrobe; best city reference; never seasick. G. L., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; first-class seamstress and dressmaker; good hairdresser; accustomed to travel; city or country. Eugénie, 162 West 32d St.

TRAVELING MAID.—Experienced; with families or parties going to Europe; highest references in all capacities. Lucius Tapfuar, 17 West 42d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as competent laundress; willing to do some chamberwork; in private family; city or country; nine years' city reference. 359 1st Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; best city reference. 236 East 42d St., care Mrs. Donohue, third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; thoroughly understands her duties; in private family; city or country; best city reference. 310 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city references; last employer can be seen. 19 5th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By Protestant young woman as nurse, chambermaid, and to do sewing; willing and obliging to

MR. PARKER ON THE STAND

WHAT HE SAYS IN HIS OWN DEFENSE BEFORE THE MAYOR.

Declares that He Was Never Absent from Police Board Meetings Without the Knowledge and Consent of Mr. Roosevelt—Mr. Root as His Sponsor for Commissioner—Correspondence with Col. Strong Seeking His Resignation.

Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, on trial before Mayor Strong for alleged neglect of duty, began to testify for himself yesterday afternoon.

He is accused of having been absent from twenty-two meetings of the Police Board. He declared that he was never absent without the knowledge and consent of Mr. Roosevelt, and said, further, that the President of the Police Commissioners urged him to neglect police work in favor of the Greater New-York hearings.

"On every occasion when I was absent," he testified, "Mr. Roosevelt was apprised of my intention, and he knew the reason."

"Did he ever disapprove?" asked Gen. Tracy.

"Quite the contrary," was the quick and somewhat exultant reply. "I was absent several times in attendance on the Greater New-York hearings. He was very anxious that I should keep in touch with Greater New-York.

"He said he wanted me to give him inside tips as to whether supplementary legislation affecting the Police Department was coming up. He wanted to know whether Mr. Platt was going to turn us out of office."

Gen. Tracy insinuated by a question that it was the habit of Messrs. Roosevelt, Andrews, and Grant to adjourn regular meetings whenever they wanted to go out of the city, and thereby save themselves from being entered in the records as absent. Mayor Strong, by the advice of Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark, would not allow Mr. Parker to answer.

Mr. Parker declared that, since he became Police Commissioner, May 6, 1895, he has done practically nothing but police business, and has neglected his law practice.

Incidental to his testimony as to his appointment, he brought out one of the peculiar things about the hearing. Mr. Root, who is conducting the prosecution, is the man on whose judgment Mayor Strong relied in making Mr. Parker a Police Commissioner.

Mr. Parker tried to get in evidence the correspondence between the Mayor and himself as to his resignation, which was demanded by the Mayor. The first letter was a mild request that Mr. Parker should consider his usefulness at an end. That letter was admitted. The reply of Mr. Parker, the Mayor's response, in which he intimated that Mr. Parker was not a gentleman, and Mr. Parker's second reply were barred out on objections by Mr. Root, who declared they were irrelevant.

Mr. Parker was asked as to the ill feeling between himself and Commissioner Roosevelt.

"It's one of those difficulties," he said, "in which you can't put your finger on any one place and say it began there. It practically started Feb. 4, 1896, when I felt I couldn't vote for Brooks and McCullagh as Inspectors."

"Up to that time there had never been a suggestion of your neglecting your duties?" asked Gen. Tracy.

"Never, Sir; never."

"And that ill feeling between you and Mr. Roosevelt has continued?"

"Yes, Sir, with growing intensity."

The Mayor's office is large and has many windows, but it can be made almost as stuffy as a lower east side hall bedroom when the breeze is cut off and a crowd of eager citizens sit and stand in a dense mass about the investigation table. It was one of the most disagreeable places in New-York yesterday, but when Chief Peter Conlin returned to the stand, discomfort was forgotten for interest.

The Chief told how the board did all the transferring until Corporation Counsel Scott's opinion changed matters. Then he had a neat little compliment to Col. Grant, who, in his opinion, he said, was the hardest-worked member of the board.

Speaking of the transfer of 550 men Oct. 30, 1895, Chief Conlin said:

"At that time the board was practically a unit. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Parker were constantly together consulting. In fact, they attended a Methodist convention together."

Mr. Roosevelt turned his head toward Mr. Parker, and the latter smiled.

"That is all, Chief," said Gen. Tracy, and there came a surprise. Chief Conlin did not leave the witness chair, but began an interesting monologue.

"I want to say right here," he declared enthusiastically, "that before this little trouble the board was all a unit, working together for the good of the force. They worked hard and well, and did all they could to uphold my hands, for which I am grateful. I think the people of New-York ought to be grateful to them, too. Col. Grant is an energetic, untiring worker. Mr. Andrews, too, has his heart in the work, and I think that his inauguration of pistol practice was an excellent thing. As for Mr. —"

"Oh, stop! How is this relevant?" interrupted Mr. Root.

"Go on; let's hear what he thinks about Roosevelt," said Gen. Tracy, while everybody laughed.

The Chief left the chair and Mr. Root sneeringly asked: "Was all this prearranged?"

"I would have liked to hear about Roosevelt," dryly remarked Gen. Tracy.

"I don't care to get certificates of good character from my subordinates," snapped Mr. Roosevelt, looking up from the pad on which he had been taking notes ever since the trial began.

David K. Case, a lawyer, who is in Mr. Parker's office, testified that the accused Commissioner has done practically no law business since he has been a Police Commissioner.

Then a few doormen, elevator men, and other police employes at Headquarters told of the frequency of Mr. Parker's attendance at Headquarters and the late hours he often kept there.

Mr. Parker began to testify immediately after the hour recess at 1 o'clock. He told of his post as a stenographer and in the District Attorney's office, and then, in answer to a question, said:

"I have done practically nothing but Police Department business since I became a Police Commissioner.

"I devote particular attention to the personnel of the force. As a rule I go to my office at Headquarters about 10 A. M. I devote seven or eight hours a day to police business. At Headquarters I come into official contact with people more than does any other Commissioner."

"Have you ever, since your appointment, been absent from the city over night?" asked Gen. Tracy.

"Yes, Sir," was the answer. "I was in Albany once on police business. I went to Oyster Bay last Summer as the guest of Mr. Roosevelt. I never failed to visit Police Headquarters on days when I was occupied with the business of the Greater New-York Commission."

Speaking of his entry into the Police Department, Mr. Parker said:

"When I went into the board the department was in an unprecedented state of demoralization. The first work I took up in conjunction with Mr. Roosevelt. We began within forty-eight hours after our appointment. We felt ourselves on common ground. We talked together about getting rid of Byrnes and were satisfied that until we had a new Chief nothing could be done.

"I talked to Byrnes and he said the Police Department was so dear to his heart that, if it was considered that he was in the way of reform he would step down and not hamper us."

The Commissioner told of the reorganization of the Detective Bureau and of how more than 500 men were examined by him before his choices were made. "The other Commissioners didn't know what I was doing," he testified, "until Roosevelt saw something about it in the papers days before it was finished. He said he was glad I had done what I did because he didn't know about such things.

"I kept a scrap book of everything printed about the Police Department, no matter how sketchy, and referred to the reports and to the Chief.

"I never sought my present office. The Mayor sent for me. He told me he would rely on Mr. Root's judgment. Mr. Root recommended me and I was appointed."

"Mr. Root?" asked Gen. Tracy, with a combination of laughter and amazement.

"Yes, Sir."

"Evidently he didn't know Root."

"What were your relations with Mr. Roosevelt?" the witness was asked.

"Extremely friendly; extremely intimate. I have visited him in his city and country homes. We have spoken from the same pulpit. Our views on police matters were identical, so far as I ever could make out."

"Has he spoken in commendation of your work as Commissioner?"

"He has frequently done so—in public and from the pulpit."

Mr. Parker then told, without detail, of the beginning of the trouble between himself and Commissioner Roosevelt.

"When did you first hear of the charges against you?" was one of Gen. Tracy's questions.

"When I read in a newspaper that they were going to be made," was the reply. "A reporter told me, too, that Roosevelt and Andrews were going about Headquarters looking for evidence on which to base the charges."

Then the correspondence between the Mayor and Mr. Parker was offered. Following is the letter that was admitted:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, May 20, 1896.

Andrew D. Parker, Esq., Police Commissioner:

My Dear Sir: When I appointed the Board of Police Commissioners, about a year ago, I fully expected that each member would discharge his full duty, having at heart the best interests of the city, and work out a complete reformation in the department. And I really felt that in securing you for one of them, that your work would add greatly to the accomplishment of that result, but your course during the last four months has convinced me that you have lost your influence with the public and the board. Consequently I feel that your resignation would be for the best interest of the Police Department.

I regret the necessity of this decision. However, I feel that in coming to this conclusion, it is in the interest of good government, and while I have no one in mind to fill your place, I would like your resignation on receipt of this, to take effect when your successor shall be appointed.

Respectfully yours, W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

This is Mr. Parker's reply, which was not allowed in evidence:

Police Department,
Commissioner's Office,
City of New-York.
Andrew D. Parker, May 27, 1896.

My Dear Sir: I must decline your request for my resignation. I think your view is due to an imperfect understanding of the facts.

Many weeks ago I visited you and placed myself at your disposal for the explanation of anything you might wish to understand touching the affairs of the Police Board. It was the most courteous and proper method I could conceive. Notwithstanding, you never sought from me a particle of information. At length, when you had made many statements which, in my opinion, showed that you had been misinformed, I urged an interview, either with yourself alone, or, preferably to me, with yourself and such and as many Yentlemen as you should choose. You promised this, fixed the evening, and were to fix the hour and place and to send me word. I have never heard from you since.

With deep regret at the situation as between you and myself, I remain yours very respectfully,

A. D. PARKER,
Commissioner of Police.

Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor.

Mayor Strong replied as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, May 28, 1896.

The Hon. Andrew D. Parker, Commissioner of Police, New-York:

Dear Sir: Yours of last evening was duly received, and you can judge of my astonishment at a portion of it when I tell you that when we separated two weeks ago last Monday I thoroughly understood that the arrangement for a meeting on the Wednesday evening following, at my house, was thoroughly settled upon, and, in consequence, I invited Mr. Bliss, Mr. Root, and Mr. Scott to be at my house that evening, and they were, and we had a very pleasant evening waiting for you, until about 11 o'clock; then we separated, since which time I have heard nothing from you until your letter of yesterday.

Now, Mr. Parker, I simply want to say that when I appointed the four gentlemen whom I appointed as Police Commissioners, I felt very sure that each one of them was a gentleman, and, as such, I felt that at any time I asked either one of them for their resignations I would get it promptly, and you can judge of my surprise when I received your note last evening.

I can only say that I think it would save you a great deal of trouble and me a great deal of trouble and the Police Department some severe criticism if you promptly forward your resignation to me.

While no one can regret more than myself the necessity of demanding this from you, yet I feel that it is in the interest of the department and your own interest that you should step quietly down and out. Very sincerely yours,

W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

This is Commissioner Parker's last shot:

POLICE DEPARTMENT, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK. ANDREW D. PARKER.

Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor:

Dear Sir: Yours of the 28th ult. was duly received. When we parted on the Monday you speak of nothing of our proposed interview was specified but the evening on which it was likely to occur, and that was, as you say, the following Wednesday. You said the place would probably be at your house, and you were still to fix and inform me of the hour, and, above all, to ascertain whether it would be convenient for Mr. Bliss (whom alone you had named) and any others you might invite to attend.

My last words to you were the inquiry: "Then I shall hear from you?" And your answer was, "Yes." And when, to my great disappointment, I heard not a word from you for over a week thereafter, I certainly had reason to believe, and did believe, that you had altogether ignored the assurance of an interview which, for more than half an hour, I had earnestly labored with you on that Monday afternoon to obtain. You cannot forget how urgently I pressed you upon that point, and that I particularly stated that I should like the interview to be not with you alone, but, in addition, with those gentlemen upon whom you relied for advice. It is not likely that I would have lightly passed by what I considered so desirable. That there may be no room for doubt, permit me to say that I am always ready to inform you upon the affairs of the Police Department.

So much for that. In your next paragraph you imply that my title to the name of "gentleman" depends upon your giving you my resignation. There might be circumstances under which your construction would have some savor of reason; they are not the circumstances which now exist. I have been complaisant for many months, but complaisance has a limit beyond which it may be dereliction, and that, I think, I have long since reached. I sat in patient silence through the long storm of your passionate and unfounded accusations; there is no canon of gentlemanliness which requires me, in addition, to meekly accept the part of a scapegoat upon your invitation.

I did not seek the office of Police Commissioner, nor any other office, at your hands. The first knowledge I had that you wished me to accept it was when you requested me to call upon you at the City Hall, and so informed me. I took the office without eagerness, but I have conscientiously performed its duties, and you very much mistake me if you suppose you can shift me in and out as your caprice or your prejudice may dictate.

You proceed to say that you think that if I promptly forward my resignation to you "it would save you a great deal of trouble, and me a great deal of trouble, and the Police Department some severe criticism." You may be right in every one of these assumptions, but the conditions which you and others have created make it impossible for me to alter my decision. The trouble which may be made for me I shall have to bear; the trouble which may be made for you will be of your own making, and any criticism of the Police Department which may ensue will not be properly chargeable to me. I remain, yours very sincerely,

A. D. PARKER,
Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Parker was next questioned as to his absences from twenty-two regular meetings. He explained how he had been away from seven because of police business elsewhere.

"The only necessity for the attendance of all four Commissioners," he said, "was in cases of retirements and reappointments. Business other than the routine was talked over in caucus before the meetings, so that action had been determined on before the meeting of the board.

"I canvassed all police business with Mr. Roosevelt, and made known my opinions. On two or three occasions I was in my office at Headquarters when meetings were going on. I had more important police business to attend to. I once had my objections noted in the minutes of a meeting I could not attend."

When Gen. Tracy asked about the postponement of regular meetings at the request of Messrs. Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews, Mr. Parker said:

"I don't know about Mr. Grant or Mr. Andrews, but—"

"I object," shouted Mr. Root.

"Why," asked Gen. Tracy, "do you object after he has exonerated Grant and Andrews? Why don't you let him tell about Roosevelt?"

Gen. Tracy tried to get in the statement that during the Summer Mr. Roosevelt was frequently absent from Friday to Tuesday, but he was overruled.

Mr. Parker denied that complainants had not been notified of the action of the board. He said that decisions as to applications for pensions had not been delayed by him. Col. Grant, he declared, was the cause of delay in four cases, because he made a supplementary examination.

The hearing was adjourned to Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, when it will be concluded.

The Liederkranz's Fourth.

The German Liederkranz Society, whose clubhouse is in East Fifty-eighth Street, will spend the Fourth of July at Elka Park, in the Catskills, and will be entertained there by the Elka Park Association, of which Sheriff Tamsen is the President. There will be 150 persons in the party, and they will leave in a special train of four Pullman coaches and two smoking cars at 3:30 this afternoon over the West Shore Railroad. There will be a celebration on the afternoon and evening of the Fourth at the Hotel Kaaterskill, with fireworks in the evening. The party will return on July 6.

Cats Killed in Central Park.

Birdkeeper Peter Shannon killed two cats and one dog with a gun at the lake in Central Park yesterday, on suspicion that they have been engaged in snaking away with ducks, peafowls, and other birds recently. When they were shot many other cats and dogs scampered away from the shrubbery near the lake.

DIPLOMAS FOR GRADUATES

CLOSING EXERCISES IN SEVERAL GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Julian Richmond, the Valedictorian of School No. 90—The Fortunate Pupils at No. 7—Medals Awarded at No. 11—Songs and Recitations at No. 39—Floral Decorations and an Exhibition of Drawings at No. 52.

The annual commencement of Grammar School No. 90 took place in the school building at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue yesterday. Dr. Abbie Hamlin MacIvor, one of the retiring Trustees, presided. There were also on the platform Gen. B. Loud, ex-Justice Angel, Thomas J. Rush, and the Rev. Dr. Harris.

Miss Elsie L. Miller delivered the address of welcome. Recitations, songs, and instrumental music composed the greater part of the programme. Julian Richmond was the valedictorian.

Mr. Rush delivered an address to the following graduates, and handed them their diplomas:

Frederick Edward Acker, Benjamin Middleton Birss, William Vincent Clarke, Frank Vincent Connolly, Richard Francis Deimel, John Joseph Foley, Charles Peter Fritz, Arthur Charles Garrecht, James Louis Geoffroy, Edward Frank Glueckler, William Edward Grebe, John Comfort Gulon, Albert Gillaitin Hayden, W. Harold Hendrickson, William Hilgeman, Otto Frederick Kiefer, Michael George Kling, Adolph Kuehnel, Joseph Arnold Lord, George Jerome McEntyre, E. Augustine McMahon, Julian Richmond, Charles Alfred Rinschler, Robert Frederick Schade, William Charles Stubenrauch, William Urban, William Henry Wallace, Jr., James Wray, Sara Alma Anderson, Addie Arbogast, Mabel Barker, Clara Christine Bertschi, Blanche Sadie Dettman, Gertrude Ella Bostwick, Elizabeth Brown, Annie Josephine Brown, Jenny Victorine Buntin, Agnes Frances Byrne.

Lucilla Thurlow Campbell, Cecilia Catherine Clark, Theresa Cohen, Emma Catherine Courtois, Jennie Devlin, Frieda Drews, E. Adelaide Durwanger, Grace Millard French, Millie Geib, Agnes Stewart Grant, Matilda Catherine Gunkel, Freda Julia Guttman, May Robinson Harris, Alice Louise Henderson, S. Gertrude Hicinbothem, Leah Hicinbothem, Margaret Florence Hickey, Alice Sophia Hicks, Ethel Hitchcock, May Ethel Holding, Jennie Holub, Helen Johnston, Ida Caroline Klingenbeck, Anna Marie Krauth, Catherine Mansfield, Grace Edith Mason, Elsie Louisa Miller, Mary Josephine O'Brien, Frances Cecilia Padelford, Henrietta Louisa Panse, Barbara Pollak, Caroline Freda Range, Louise Stoll Roemer, Agnes Sass, Emma Schoch, Margaret Lillian Short, Josephine Charlotte Smith, Mabel Melissa Soule, Agnes Pearl Stantial, Ethel Mae Thain, Nettie Estelle Vought, Mary Josephine Ward, Canning Wilson, Ida May Wilson, and Emma Zabehlisky.

Freda J. Guttman was awarded a gold medal for general excellence in class work. Julian Richmond and Elsie Miller received the gold class rings for assiduous study.

The programme for the occasion was daintily bound in parchment, which bore an owl and open book embossed on bristol board. On the book was this inscription: "Class '96."

The closing exercises of Grammar School No. 7 were held at Chrystie and Hester Streets yesterday. The programme consisted chiefly of patriotic songs and recitations. The graduates were:

Jacob Berlfein, Harry Bernhard, Harry Cantor, David I. Frey, Joseph Goldstein, John Greenberg, Karl Goldstein, Daniel B. Gunsberg, Aaron Granet, Philip Groginsky, Leon Jaslowsky, Herman Kruskal, Abraham Kovarsky, Bernard Kohn, Jacob Levinson, Benjamin Levy, Martin L. Lass, Isadore Levy, William M. Levine, Isadore Lewis, Jacob M. Lipnitz, Max B. Mann, Herman Moraff, Henry I. Norr, Jacob Orange, Samuel Orange, Isaac Price, Reuben Quint, Abraham Rubin, Abraham Rosenfeld, Louis Smith, Charles Silverman, Henry Singer, Herman Wilensky.

The graduating exercises of Grammar School No. 11, at 314 West Seventeenth Street, were held yesterday. John A. Cowie, the valedictorian, received a gold medal, awarded by the Principal. Alfred R. C. Patterson and Edith P. Sandkuhl were awarded medals by the Assistant Principal for general excellence. An address was made to the graduates by Henry Fincken.

The eleventh annual commencement exercises of the male department of Grammar School No. 39, at 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, took place yesterday morning. Thomas J. Meighan is the Principal of the school.

The programme was an extensive one, consisting of songs and declamations. Among the pupils who took part were Charles J. A. Evers, A. Fred Cornelius, Edward Ulmer, Mayer Sulzberger, William Kaufman, Doctor Gottlieb, M. Infeld, David Strauss, William Asher, Alexander Goldstein, Walter J. Hogan.

The presentation of diplomas was made by Leopold Wormser, and the address to the graduating class was given by Philip B. Low. The valedictory address was made by Sidney Dannant.

Following is a list of the graduates:

Salmon Alexander, William Asher, James J. Callaghan, Daniel J. Carlin, Arthur B. Carter, Harry L. Clark, Lawrence J. Cohen, Charles Leo Cohen, A. Fred Cornelius, Harry De Nicola, Sidney Dannant, Henry Fedden, Montague Foote, Alex Goldstein, Abraham Gordon, Walter Granger, George Hart, Thomas Harrigan, Rodger Herschmann, Walter J. Hogan, Joseph Houtman, Isaac M. Hunt, Robert J. Illwitzer, Mortimore M. Infeld, Fred M. Johnston, William Kaufman, Alexander Kneupper, Max Lindenbaum, William L. Lohmann, George A. Ludewig, J. Samuel Maeder, Alexander McManus, Samuel Mendelssohn, Matthew A. Moackler, Alan Mesom, Isaac D. Newton, Peter Nolan, Otto Scheina, Elmer Schriber, Louis J. Schubert, Albert R. Smith, David Strauss, Mayer Sulzberger, Henry P. Weber.

The thirty-ninth annual commencement of Grammar School No. 52, in West Two Hundred and Eighth Street, took place yesterday afternoon. The assembly room was prettily decorated with daisies and wild flowers, gathered and placed by the lady teachers. Dr. L. A. Bodenstein presided. The Rev. George S. Payson opened the exercises by reading from the Scriptures. The pupils then sang, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." Chester C. Dougherty delivered the address of welcome. Recitations and songs followed. Principal T. B. Barringer then presented the diplomas to the graduates. Ex-Commissioner Joseph A. Goulden awarded the medals and prizes and delivered an address.

Edith L. Fairchild was the valedictorian. The regular address to the graduates was delivered by ex-Civil Justice James R. Angel. The exercises closed with the hymn, "America," sung by the school.

The special feature of the commencement was an exhibition of several hundred drawings done by the members of the grammar classes.

Medals were awarded as follows: Principal's Medal, for the highest average in the college examination, Miss Edith L. Fairchild; Principal's Medal, for general excellence in class work, Edward J. Hilfs, Chester Stagg, Joseph Snyder, and Amelia Clement. Edith Fairchild, Annie Ashley, Annie Clancy, Rose Aitkin, and Elmer Hensham received prizes for drawing.

The graduates were Edith L. Fairchild, Marry L. Murray, Chester C. Dougherty, Edwin D. Neuman, and May E. Thorn.

SEPARATION DENIED J. C. WALKER.

Judgment Granted in Favor of His Wife, Elizabeth T.

Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday gave judgment in favor of the defendant in the suit of ex-Supervisor John C. Walker to annul his marriage with Elizabeth T. Walker. Mr. Walker is engaged in the wool business, is an adjuster of claims, and is wealthy.

According to the ex-Supervisor's story, years ago, when he was poor, he asked a woman at Catharine Ferry, this city, for money with which to cross the ferry, and she gave it to him. Some years later, when he was in business and making money, he met the woman, and, after a flirtation, asked her to become his wife. She consented, they were married, and lived happily together in Brooklyn until last February.

He then began suit for a separation, and subsequently learned that the woman had no right to marry him when she did, as she was then married to James Dorr. Mrs. Walker admitted that she had married Dorr, but said she subsequently ascertained that Dorr had a wife living, and, under the circumstances, she had a right to marry Walker.

Down on Long Island.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., July 2.—Recent arrivals at the Hotel New Point are J. V. S. Oddie and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Stine and Mrs. Hallock, Mrs. George A. Freeman, E. A. Morrison and daughter, the Rev. R. Cobden and family, A. Recio, wife, and child, Joseph Hardy, W. O. Rogers and family, F. A. Hall and wife and Miss Huvault, E. D. Thurston, wife, and son, A. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Mooney.

The delightful situation of the hotel tempts the tired business man. As he is only an hour from New-York, he can visit the metropolis daily. Music and dancing are popular in the evening.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"My barber is one of the best in town," he said, "and while I was in his place the other day some one asked him how many men he could shave in a day.

"'Thirty,' he answered, 'and when I have done that I am ready to lie down and take a rest. When I was younger, and we had longer hours and less competition, I could shave fifty or sixty men in a day. I would say to one of my customers: "Does it hurt, Sir?" "No," he would answer, "go ahead, boy, until the razor breaks."'"

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They call Brown a "good fellow" at the club, but he used to be known some years ago as "that tiresome young fellow, Brown." He explained it in some reminiscences he was giving the other night.

"I believe I was a very innocent and unsophisticated youth," he said. "I always believed implicitly everything any one said to me, and even the exact words he used. If some one said to me, in sympathetic tones, 'Brown, you are looking ill. What is the matter? What have you been doing to yourself?' I answered in detail.

"I went skating the other night, you know, without my overcoat; then I stopped at the Misses Smith for a little dance, and when I got home I didn't think—'

"I never got further than that with an audience. It was a long, long time before I learned that people usually expend all the sympathy and interest they have to spare in putting the question.

"Yet even now I am tempted, when some one says, 'Where have you been, Brown, old boy? We have missed you,' to tell them. But it's a colossal blunder, as Emerson says. I have learned by sad experience that no one cares a ha'penny whether I have been yachting or mining, to Newport or to Egypt. And still I have a little feeling of surprise that no one even notices that I have not answered the question."

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They have a convalescent in the horse department at the Veterinary College, in Fifty-seventh Street, of which they are very proud. It is a lockjaw patient. The germs began their work through a prick in the foot, the cords of the neck stiffened, and the disease, following its regular course in a horse, took a new hold at the lower end of the body, and worked up until the jaws were locked. Now the animal is pronounced cured, though still a little stiff. It has been ill for two weeks.

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They are having an outside reception this week at a scouring and cleaning establishment on Madison Avenue, not far from Fifty-ninth Street. In the window, where are displayed the usual number of garments restored to their pristine freshness, is something so peculiar that every one stops to look at it. It is a short, sleeveless Chinese garment, and on the front, looking something like a breastplate, is sewed a piece of white cloth, about as large as a breakfast plate. There is another on the back, though that cannot be seen from the outside, and both are covered with Chinese hieroglyphics.

Every one going by who sees this peculiar red and blue garment stops to look at it. Some of the curious ones think the garment belongs to some Chinese dignitary of New-York, and others are inclined to believe that Li Hung Chang is sending his wardrobe on ahead, to be put in order for him, preparatory to his arrival in this country. There is nothing so interesting connected with the garment. It was picked up with a flag and something, evidently the nether garments of the suit, on a battle field, by a traveler in China, at the time of the Chinese-Japanese war. The indiscriminating moth attacked the articles, but "they have cleaned beautifully," the pretty little girl in charge says.

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"I met Mrs. Poser the other day," said the society magazine writer, "and thanked her for the last batch of the notices she so often sends me. 'I hope you always find them,' I said. 'They do not always come out immediately.'

"'I liked this last one so much,' she said, 'especially holding up a clipping from the magazine, with an attached slip from the Never-Miss-One-Clipping Bureau. Mentally I beat my breast and tore my hair. She subscribes to the clipping bureau, and I can never tell her again that she must have overlooked the slip that I know went into my waste-paper basket."

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"We meet so many more people than we used to meet who say, if they hear us speaking German, 'Oh, I study German, too,' says the Fräulein who has been in this country several years. "At one time almost no one seemed to know the language. Now many Americans know it quite as well as we know English. My mother does not go out often, and when she does she makes some very funny blunders.

"'I want some rest, if you please,' she said to the clerk at the remnant counter. 'Take a seat, Madam,' he answered, somewhat surprised. 'No, no,' she said, 'I want some—some remains.'

"But it was a cousin buying a silk gown who gave the clerk the most serious shock. She went to see the gown by gas as well as daylight. You know n-e-l spells the word that stands for light in German.

"'Won't you please come to the hell with me?' asked my cousin, in her most polite tones, after selecting the silk, and she didn't know until she reached home why the clerk had such a peculiar expression."

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A customer entered a broker's office yesterday, and said to one of the firm:

"Frank, I want to change my luck; may I break something?"

"Certainly, break anything," was the reply.

Looking about the office for a moment, the man who wished to relieve his feelings said:

"The clock will do. I will give $1 to shy this paperweight at that thing on the wall."

"Give me the $1."

The dollar was handed over, bang went the paperweight through the face of the clock, "tra-la" sang the customer, as he passed out of the office sans hard feeling toward the market, and the ticker continued to turn out "bear" prices.

And this is a true story.

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As an indication of the large population of foreign Hebrews in this city, the notices printed in Hebrew characters posted in the main corridor of the General Post Office Building attract much attention. Similar notices printed in German have been displayed for many years, and later on signs in Italian began to appear. The use of Hebraic characters to give directions is a new departure adopted by New-York's up-to-date Postmaster for the instruction of the many Russian and Polish Jews who have business with the postal authorities, especially in the money-order bureau.

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The farmers of Brooklyn are "a hayin'," and the air is laden with the fragrance of new-mown hay. The fields in the vicinity of Eighteenth Avenue and Seventy-third Street are turning out heavy crops of timothy and clover. The potato patches, as seen from the trolley car on a suburban ride, also promise to turn out a "likely" yield.

"Count" Pietrusky's Troubles.

Kurt Pietrusky, thirty years old, of 217 East Fifty-first Street, who calls himself "Count" Pietrusky, was a prisoner in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning on a charge of malicious mischief. Fred Meyer, a bicycle manufacturer of 147 East Fifty-sixth Street, made the complaint. According to his story, he, with a family named Smoot, who occupy the same house, were startled shortly after 1 o'clock on the morning of June 22 by a commotion and a crash of breaking glass. Mrs Smoot and her son caught a glimpse of the intruder as he was making his escape. Pietrusky was arrested a short time afterward by a policeman attached to the East Fifty-first Street Station, who charged him with intoxication. He was fined $2 in the Yorkville Court.

Subsequently Mr. Meyer met the officer who had made the arrest and learned that the man arrested tallied exactly with the description of the intruder. He looked up the "Count," who, he says, admitted his guilt, but subsequently denied any knowledge of the affair.

Mr. Pietrusky was represented in court by Lawyer Benjamin Baker. Later, "Count" Pietrusky was discharged by Magistrate Mott, Pietrusky's counsel proving that his client did not break the glass intentionally.

Free Entertainment for Women.

The fourth in the series of entertainments in the Summer course of recreation and instruction in the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, at 7 East Fifteenth Street, will be given this evening at 8 o'clock. The topic for the evening is "Patriotism." An account of the origin of the United States flag will be given, also a few facts concerning the first flag of this Nation to be saluted by a foreign power. Mrs. Emily J. Thompson will sing "The Star Spangled Banner," assisted in the chorus by the young women. Patriotic poems will be recited, and there will be much music appropriate to the occasion. These literary discussions are conducted by Mrs. Charles H. Hannaha and Secretary to the Chaplain Miss Doheny, under whose supervision the Summer work is carried on. There will be free entertainments in the hall every Friday evening throughout the Summer, to which all women are cordially invited.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The owner of the bicycle which Policeman Boyle of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station found Tuesday night in the possession of Walter Davis was found yesterday in the person of Miss Virginia Montgomery of 5 West Seventy-fourth Street. Miss Montgomery was required to make a charge of larceny against the prisoner, who had been arrested on suspicion, and Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Court, remanded him in $1,000 bail for trial.

—The demand upon the offices of the well-known tourist agents, Thos. Cook & Son, has been so great during the past few days that they announce that their two offices in New-York will not close until 8 o'clock on Thursday and Friday nights. This is for the accommodation of the traveling public, who, notwithstanding the hard times, are able to find sufficient money to enjoy their vacations out of town on the "Glorious Fourth."

—The examination of H. H. Bliss in supplementary proceedings, which was set down for yesterday in the City Court, was adjourned at the request of Edward A. Scott, counsel for John L. Maynard, who has a judgment against Bliss for $375, until this morning. Mr. Scott said he wished to examine Manager Anderson of the Colonial Hotel, as a witness in the case, but had not had a chance to serve him.

—Chief Conlin yesterday reduced to the ranks and transferred to the Madison Street Station Detective Michael W. Collins of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. Collins, on the night of June 24, fired four shots at William Miller, a livery-stable keeper at 98 Perry Street, who, he said, stabbed him in the arm during an altercation in a roadhouse at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

—A Coroner's jury yesterday in the inquest of the case of John Greenheiser, killed on June 12 by being run over by a mail car, pushed by a Third Avenue cable car, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, exonerated the gripman, Frank Birmingham, and censured the company for not providing the mail car with a gong.

—The Rev. John Dooly, lately Superintendent of the Burnham Industrial Farm, and at one time the pastor of the Broome Street Tabernacle in this city, is to have charge of the Olivet Memorial Church during July and August, in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. A. H. McKinney, who is to spend his vacation in Europe.

—Isadore Kaufman, seventeen years old, of 242 Willett Street, was run into by a cable car yesterday while driving a wagon at Third Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. He was thrown from the wagon and had his left leg broken. The gripman of the car was arrested. Kaufman was removed to Flower Hospital.

—Among the many attractive and convenient resorts where the Fourth of July holiday may be enjoyed in the midst of beautiful scenery is Delaware Water Gap, Penn., with its popular Kittatinny House, offering the best accommodations to visitors.

—Fourteen-year-old Matilda Mayser, who three times set fire to the property of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church, was yesterday sentenced to the House of Refuge by Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Court.

—The breaking down of a meat wagon belonging to Stern Brothers of the foot of West Fortieth Street, at Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street, last evening, caused a blockade of the cable cars, lasting twenty-five minutes.

—"H. H. F.," Saratoga, N. Y.—No appeal has been made for money.

Brooklyn.

—Commissioner Welles yesterday placed Sergt. Zimmerman in command of the Twenty-third Precinct at Flatbush. The Sergeant was relieved of this command a week ago on charges that he had acted in a manner not becoming an officer, but at the trial on Tuesday he proved his innocence, and was in consequence returned to his old charge.

—Alexander E. Orr, President of the Civil Service Commission, yesterday, sent a letter to Mayor Wurster thanking him for his action toward the Civil Service Board at the meeting of the Board of Estimate. In conclusion Mr. Orr says: "It is a pleasure to act as Commissioner, having such appreciative backing."

—Commissioner Willis of the City Works Department yesterday appointed ex-Alderman William H. Colson a Superintendent of Sewers, at a salary of $2,200 a year; Homer E. Ramsdell and Henry L. Lohman Inspectors of Pipe Connections, at $1,000 a year, and E. C. Collier to a clerkship at $1,000 a year.

—The Commissioner of Police yesterday made public the result of the examination for promotion of Roundsmen to the rank of Sergeant. There were fifty-six candidates, and only nineteen succeeded in getting on the list. John C. Quackenboney of the Osborn Street Precinct heads the list.

—Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, denied the motion of John J. McGinniss to punish the Controller for contempt for failing to pay him his salary. The Justice said the appeal taken by the Controller acts as a stay.

—The five detectives dismissed by District Attorney Backus claim that their dismissal was unwarranted, and have engaged counsel to contest the matter in the Supreme Court.

New-Rochelle.

—An effort is being made to find out who is responsible for recent mutilations of the heavy oak doors of the gymnasium. The doors are studded with large ornamental brass bolts. More than a dozen of these bolts have been stolen in the last few days. The officers in charge, because the bolts cannot be duplicated, having been manufactured expressly for these doors, which were very expensive.

—Arrangements have been made by which the bicycles of those who go to the Wednesday evening service at the First Presbyterian Church may be stored in the vestibule. The Rev. W. B. Waller, pastor of the church, will preach Sunday evening on "Bicycling and the Religious Life."

—The Rev. Arthur H. Goodenough, pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, was one of the principal speakers at the Republican rally Tuesday evening. The Rev. Mr. Goodenough was an Englishman, but is now an American citizen, and takes an active interest in political matters.

—Rochelle Lodge of Odd Fellows has elected the following officers: Noble Grand—James B. Vreeland; Vice Grand—E. J. Newcomb; Secretary—Harry Keeler; Treasurer—Paul Sauer; Trustee—John Lee.

—The Rev. W. B. Waller, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, will leave next week on a five weeks' vacation. He will spend part of the time at Narragansett Pier.

Jersey City.

—Richard English, the contractor who did the mason work on the new City Hall, was yesterday ordered to take out all the imperfect glazed bricks used in paving the corridors, and put perfect bricks in their places. There are about 25,000 defective bricks in the building. If Mr. English does not comply with the order, the city will do the work at his expense.

—Henry Thompson, sixteen years old, without a home, was arraigned before Police Justice Potts yesterday, as a vagrant. The boy, who seemed bright and intelligent, felt his position keenly. After questioning him, Justice Potts discharged him, and gave him 50 cents. A detective gave him 25 cents, and an effort will be made to provide the boy with work.

—The trees in the public parks and on the Heights have been invaded by caterpillars. Many fine shade trees in the best sections of the city have been almost ruined, and pedestrians have suffered great annoyance. Several plans have been tried to relieve the trees, but none has been successful.

—William Charlton, a Pennsylvania Railroad Car Inspector, fell from the top of a car in the Hackensack Meadow Yards yesterday, and broke his left leg. He was taken to the City Hospital, his home being in

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The New-York Times.

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IN IGNORANCE OF THE LAW

DOYLE GOES TO COURT ABOUT THE RAID ON HIS OUTDOOR DISPLAY.

Gets a Stay of the Mandamus Issued by Justice Russell on Mr. Bohnet's Application, Directing the Bureau of Incumbrances to Act—An Unimportant Raid Yesterday, but the North Side of Vesey Street Is Still Unmolested.

As if the law had not already been made sufficiently clear, by an unbroken line of court decisions, that sidewalks are public property, and cannot be diverted to private use, the Supreme Court has again been invoked, in behalf of an encroachment at the corner of Broadway and Vesey Street. David A. Doyle, who sells trunks at that corner, obtained a stay yesterday from Justice Andrews, on promise by his attorneys to prove that injustice had been done him by the Bureau of Incumbrances when his outdoor display was raided Wednesday afternoon and carted off to the corporation yard.

The stay will be argued on Monday. When it was granted, Doyle set out a few bags next the building, to show his independence of seizures. It was observed that the exhibit was not piled up as before. Since it might have been pulled indoors on very short notice, it amounted to little as a fling of defiance. His neighbors were even less bold, for they kept their showcases within the building line. This gave full swing to pedestrians along the Astor House sidewalk, and it was neither observed nor complained of that the removal of obstructions interfered with business. The stores in the block were certainly better displayed with the sidewalk clear than they had been when showcases stood in front of them.

Mr. Doyle's stay was obtained against a mandamus issued by Justice Russell on application of Philip Bohnet, commanding the Commissioner of Public Works to remove all obstructions from the Astor House sidewalk. The stay protected only Doyle, so that any encroachment by others in the block yesterday would have resulted in another raid.

Officers from the Bureau of Incumbrances, under continuing orders from Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, patrolled the down-town district yesterday. They found a small exhibit in front of the trunk store of Charles H. Klinge, at the corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich Streets, and seized three trunks, a steamer chair, and a sign. The officers reported that Klinge put tags on his exhibits, to enable him to excuse encroachments by pleading that the goods had been put outside to await removal. It was noticed that no truck ever came for them. Since Mr. Klinge insisted that he had no other purpose in blocking the sidewalk with them, the officers concluded to meet his wishes for their removal by calling a corporation wagon to take them away. When this had been done, Mr. Klinge called at the bureau and bewailed his loss. He was informed that he might recover them by paying charges, and that they would be sold if he did not do so. Both Doyle and Klinge reside in Brooklyn, but they have confined their sidewalk grabbing, so far as reported, to the crowded thoroughfares of this city.

Patrol work by the bureau officers yesterday overlooked the flagrant violations of law on the north side of Vesey Street, from Church Street to the North River. Obstructions there encroach upon the sidewalk in front of nearly every building. There is no pretense of not doing business outdoors. Shopkeepers station their salesmen outside, and some of the stores conduct practically all of their business on the sidewalk.

There is reason to believe that the Inspectors have orders to be blind to these encroachments, which are notorious, and which are the plainest possible violations of law. Since the survey of the wholesale district by the police has accomplished good results with the worst offenders against the law, there has been no disposition to hasten work among the Vesey Street retailers, but a move in that direction by the Bureau of Incumbrances would seem to be judicious at this time. The bureau deserves no credit for the Astor House sidewalk raid, because a court ordered it. Mr. Bohnet is entitled to all the praise connected with it, Justice Russell issuing the mandamus as a matter of law and right. The attitude of the bureau has been that of a public department needing the spur of judicial command to make it act. Yesterday's seizure at Klinge's is too small to count for anything, especially in view of the neglect to attend to the multitude of nuisances stretching along Vesey Street.

Facts in connection with the maintenance of the Vesey Street nuisances are likely at any time to come out. The way to prevent their publication is for the Bureau of Incumbrances to act by its own volition in Vesey Street, instead of waiting for orders. It is said that Gen. Collis some time ago directed Superintendent Henkel to get rid of the nuisances. Since they flourish in unabated vigor, one of the most interesting things to know at the outset would be what influence exceeds Gen. Collis's in the Department of Public Works, to which the Bureau of Incumbrances is attached.

There can be no doubt of the issue in the Doyle stay in court next week. THE NEW-YORK TIMES has quoted the law and court decisions freely on the subject. The general fact is that the city holds in fee in trust for the public all streets, and that building lines bound these public holdings. Stoop spaces can never be alienated from the public. Their use is permitted to abutting owners for ingress and egress, but for nothing else. As Justice Van Brunt said on March 11, 1885, in the case of Hearn vs. Squire, which was a complaint against showcases in Fourteenth Street within the stoop line, permit for which had been granted by the Common Council, there was no legal right by the Common Council or anybody else to obstruct the street, even within the stoop line. He said he had no doubt that the showcases were illegally placed where they were. The courts, he thought, would uphold the Commissioner of Public Works were he to sweep away all the showcases placed upon the streets of the city, whether within or without the stoop line.

The Legislature, since 1885, has given authority to sellers of newspapers, periodicals, fruit, and soda water to sell within stoop lines with the consent of the abutting owner. In other respects the law has always been as Justice Van Brunt said. It has been invariably the ruling of the courts that the use of stoop-line spaces for business, either for display or sales, was illegal. Since the law has never been disputed by any court, there is not the slightest valid excuse for its violation. Ordinances that conflict with it are illegal. The duty of public officers, to whose custody the streets—from building line to building line—are intrusted, could not possibly be plainer.

Will This Be the Result?

Editorial from Yesterday's Evening Post.

One of the curiosities of the Government of this city is the spasmodic character which it so often assumes. It is never very difficult to arouse public attention here to any municipal abuse or general danger; but it almost always happens that when the immediate interest which calls out this public attention dies away, we drop back again into the old rut. After the fall of a big building we clamor for a better Building Department; after a theatre fire we would have all our theatres fire-proof and the curtains and scenery incombustible; some particular "exposure" directs attention to the policy shops and the gambling houses, and then we are straightway to put an end to all of them. The number of "abuses" which have thus been "reformed" in the last thirty years is past reckoning. In their list must be placed encroachments on the sidewalks, which do so much to make what ought to be thoroughfares obnoxious to the eye and dangerous to the foot. More than one large volume would be required to contain the articles which have been written on this subject in late years. Every new "exposure" has been followed by temporary activity on the part of some city officer and an accumulation of the street barricades in the corporation yard. Then the trespassers on the public domain have been quietly allowed to move back again, undisturbed until the next "exposure." THE TIMES has just now been stirring up this subject once more, and with the usual result. It is perfectly safe to predict, however, that all the sidewalk merchants will be back at their old stands within a month. And yet an executive order requiring the law to be enforced, and kept enforced would insure to the public their rights.

CLEARING HOUSE PROPERTY.

Original Members Score a Point in the Litigation.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday overruled the demurrer interposed in the action by the defendants in the suit brought by the National Bank of Commerce and fifty-eight other banks, the founders of the original Clearing House Association, against the Bank of New-York and twenty other banks.

The Clearing House Association was formed in 1874 by fifty-nine banks, and they contributed a fund of $100,000 to purchase a site for a building. This property was lately sold, when the new Clearing House was projected, for $725,000, and it is to define the disposition of this amount that the suit is brought.

The association has now eighty banks in it, and it was contended that the $725,000 was the property of the whole association as it now stands, and should either be a fund for its benefit or, if divided, should be divided pro rata among the present members. Suit was brought by the original members for the possession of the fund, and the defendant banks demurred to the complaint on the ground, first, that the Clearing House should have been made a party, and also that the complaint did not show a cause of action.

In overruling the demurrer, Justice Truax states that the Clearing House Association is not a body which can be legally sued, and that the title to the property was vested in the fifty-nine banks as tenants in common. The demurrer is dismissed, but leave is given to the defendants to interpose an answer to the suit.

To Visit the Norwegian Coast.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Columbia, which sailed yesterday for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, had, in addition to her passengers for those ports, a large party who will go on her for a cruise to the "Land of the Midnight Sun." The excursionists will leave Hamburg on July 15 after the party has visited Berlin, and stops will be made at a number of interesting points on the Norwegian coast and at the North Cape, Spitzbergen, where the midnight sun is seen. On the return, stops will be made at various fjords and the Sognefjord, with its branches, and a stop at Gudvangen, where the passengers may leave the steamship and take a drive through the Naeroedal, over the Stalheimskley, to Osvavangen, and thence go by rail to Bergen, where they will again board the steamer for the return trip to Hemburg, winding up the journey about Aug. 4.

Changes in the U. S. Rubber Company.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company held on Wednesday the resignation of Mr. C. Martin as Assistant Treasurer, was accepted. Mr. Martin had been Assistant Treasurer since the organization of the company, in 1893. Before that he was the principal stockholders in the New-Jersey Rubber Shoe Company, which is now the principal factory of the United States Rubber Company in New-Jersey. N. M. Sadler, Jr., formerly credit clerk of the United States Rubber Company, was elected Assistant Treasurer to succeed Mr. Martin.

MANY OF HIS PETS BURNED

HOW HANS BODD SUFFERED BY A FIRE ON THE EAST SIDE.

He Had Birds, Dogs, and Other Animals in His Little Shop and He Was Much Attached to the Collection—He Was Away When the Flames Were Discovered—Loss Not Much in Money but Heavy in Heartache.

"Little Hungary," that east side domain with indefinable boundaries, had its sensation yesterday. The first cause was a fire which attacked and wrecked the bird and animal store of Hans Bodd, an elderly German, whose premises abutted on Essex Street—No. 183.

No one seems to know how the fire started, and, excepting Bodd, probably no one cares. Bodd, the uninsured, had put his best-looking canaries and softest-eyed rabbits in the show windows, where they would appear to good advantage, and had gone to a barber's shop across the way, when smoke began to curl from the one-story building which held his possessions.

A small crowd gathered, a policeman came along, and then came the noise of clattering hoof beats, and a fire engine rushed by like a light battery going into action.

Herr Bodd went to the door of the barber's shop to look and saw his house in flames. Therein was collected all he owned —350 pigeons, 7 dogs, 10 parrots, 76 chickens, a half dozen owls, several monkeys and pigs, and 20 cages of birds, canaries and others.

Bodd tried to break through the fire line and go to the rescue of his pets. A policeman restrained him. The firemen were already at work, but they were handicapped by two obstacles. One was the intense heat and choking smoke, and the other was the difficulty in opening the cages and pens in which the animals and birds were confined. About a dozen bird cages were carried out with their plumed occupants still living, and then the work of rescuing had to be stopped.

As the flames swept about them, the barking of dogs, the cries of parrots, and the squeals of guinea pigs sounded from within the store, but those outside who heard were helpless to lend aid.

The fire blazed briskly and the store soon was a wreck, the entire front of the place being burned away. Bodd moaned and wept as he ran wildly around among the firemen begging them to do something to save his dogs and birds. There was no insurance on them, and he realized that their loss meant beggary for him.

When the fire was burned out, so that the firemen could get into the store, they found the birds and animals in every nook and corner. An examination showed that some of them had been suffocated and then partly singed by the fire. Others had been burned to a crisp. None escaped death except the few that the firemen were fortunate enough to rescue.

Bodd valued his collection at $300. He took possession of the few survivors and began to feed them. Many neighbors came near to sympathize with the old man, but none could console him. It was not so much that he was ruined in business as that he had lost his animal pets. To many of them he had become attached and often would desert a customer to attend to the wants of his birds or animals.

A RAID ON THE FAVORDALE CLUB.

One of Its Members Charges that He Lost Money in Gambling There.

A raid was made on the Favordale Club, at 82 Second Avenue, Wednesday by Acting Captain McKirvey of the Fifth Street Police Station and some patrolmen, and twenty-seven men were arrested, a member of the club, Morris Jellerneck, having complained that he had lost $165 there recently while playing baccarat.

The club has a charter, and is one of the best-known social organizations on the east side. Its President is Eugene Landsberg, and it has over 100 members. The club was holding a business meeting at the time of the raid, and was arranging for a picnic. No card playing was going on at the time, but the police broke open a bookcase and seized some ivory chips. The prisoners, among whom were several business men, were taken to the station house, but they soon procured bail.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Capt. McKirvey was asked if he had any evidence against the men. He said he had evidence only against Henry Wilson and Joseph Levine. Henry Goldsmith, counsel for the prisoners, then asked why the other twenty-five men had been arrested. The Captain made no reply.

Wilson was held for trial on Jellerneck's complaint of winning $165 from him. Levine, who is Secretary of the club, was held for keeping a gambling house.

Mr. Goldsmith said the arrest of the men was an outrage, and later in the day he served on Magistrate Simms writs of certiorari and habeas corpus in the cases of Wilson and Levine.

Mayor to Have a Month of Baths.

Mayor Strong will go to Richfield Springs today and will not return until Tuesday.

"I have a medical adviser in whom I have confidence," he said yesterday afternoon, "and he tells me I've got to put in a full months of baths. I'm going to do it, and after I finish the Parker trial on Tuesday I won't be around here but once until Aug. 1. That once will be Friday of next week."

FLIGHT OF WILLIAM KRUSE.

C. A. Auffmordt & Co. Do Not Think the Cashier Took Much Money.

William Kruse, the chief bookkeeper and cashier of the silk-importing firm of C. A. Auffmordt & Co. of 33 Greene Street, went to Europe last Friday under circumstances which leave his reputation under a cloud.

Mr. Kruse had been with C. A. Auffmordt & Co., which is a long-established and highly reputable house, for thirty-one years. Once, some years ago, he got into financial difficulties through a speculation in Wall Street, but he made a clean breast of the matter to the partners and was retained by them in their employ.

So far as could be judged from transactions known to the partners of C. A. Auffmordt & Co., Mr. Kruse did not speculate again until two months ago. Since that time, and especially in the few days previous to his hurried departure for Europe, it is charged Mr. Kruse had borrowed money from several personal friends with whom his credit was good, and had hypothecated some securities belonging to employes of the firm which were intrusted to him for safe keeping and which he was supposed to have locked up in the general safe.

Mr. Kruse was at business last Friday morning, but he complained that he had a headache and left his office, ostensibly to consult his physician. He then wrote a few lines to his wife to say that he had gone to Europe, and then embarked on the Allan-State Line steamship State of Nebraska, which sailed for Glasgow at 11 o'clock that day.

Mrs. Kruse immediately communicated with C. A. Auffmordt & Co., and an investigation was begun. It was found that Mr. Kruse had borrowed $2,500 from one of the members of the firm of Dexter, Lambert & Co., which occupies the floor above C. A. Auffmordt & Co., in the Greene Street warehouse. It was also found that several securities intrusted to Mr. Kruse's care were missing from the general safe.

None of the securities of the firm was missing, as they were kept in a private safe, to which Mr. Kruse had no access. The books of the firm have since been under examination by an expert accountant, and thus far no fraud by Mr. Kruse has been discovered. While Mr. Kruse kept the cash of the firm, he had no power of attorney to sign checks or indorse them for cash, so that the partners are satisfied that there can only be a trifling loss through this channel, if, indeed, there is any at all.

The total amount of the losses to outsiders is set down at a sum not exceeding $10,000. The handsome brownstone house at 350 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, in which Mr. Kruse lived with his wife and unmarried daughter, is owned by his wife, but there is reason to believe that it has been incumbered to help Mr. Kruse in his difficulties. Two of Mr. Kruse's daughters are married, and the unmarried one is engaged.

A member of the firm of C. A. Auffmordt & Co. said yesterday that it was his belief that Mr. Kruse had taken very little money with him to Europe, as all he could raise had been spent in speculation. Mr. Kruse's position in the house, this partner said, was sufficient testimony of the esteem in which he was held by his employers.

BURDEN THIEVES GO TO PRISON.

Writ of Habeas Corpus, Asked on Peculiar Grounds, Denied.

An application on behalf of Dunlop and Turner, the Burden diamond thieves, for a writ of habeas corpus was made to Judge Brown of the United States Circuit Court yesterday. It was based upon the grounds, first, that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain provides for the extradition of persons accused of larceny, whereas the prisoners are accused of grand larceny, for which no provision is made in the treaty; and, second, that the indictment also charged the receiving of stolen goods, which is not provided for in the treaty.

Judge Brown denied the application, his decision being based upon the fact that, stripped of mere peculiarities or verbal restrictions of phraseology, the treaty certainly covered the technical term "grand," as well as any other kind of larceny. The decision says:

> The treaty deals with offenses broadly described, and without reference to the particular phraseology used in the different States. The term grand larceny is not known to the common law. It is merely one of the divisions of larceny in the State practice. The provision in the treaty for extradition for larceny embraces all forms and degrees of larceny which the common law term would admit, and that includes grand larceny as defined by the criminal procedure of this State.

In company with other prisoners, Dunlop and Turner started yesterday afternoon to Sing Sing, in charge of Deputy Sheriffs Becker, Meyer, and Snyder. The two were handcuffed together. The nine-year term for which they are sentenced may be reduced one-fourth for good behavior.

Exhibition by Mineral Painters.

The next exhibition by the National League of Mineral Painters will be held in Cincinnati from Oct. 26 to Nov. 1. At a recent meeting of the Advisory Board it was decided that only those who follow the league's course of study will be permitted to compete for its prizes. Prizes for competition have already been offered by Mrs. Candace Wheeler, John C. Low, Mrs. Charles Volkmar, Mrs. S. T. Frackelton, the New-York Society of Keramic Art, the Osgood Art School, the Le Prince School of Applied Design, and M. M. Pongat et Cie., all of this city. Prizes are also offered by the Art Museum of Cincinnati, the Rookwood Pottery for the best flower painting appropriate to porcelaine decoration; the Duhme Company for the best figure painting, Loring & Andrews for the best miniature painting, the Ceramic Company of Trenton, N. J., Mr. A. B. Closson of Cincinnati, Traxel & Maas of Cincinnati, Mr. C. L. F. Huntingdon of Cincinnati, and several other firms.

LUCKY BALDWIN'S ESCAPE

SHOT AT BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A SAN FRANCISCO COURT.

His Assailant the Sister of the Girl Who Is Suing Him for Breach of Promise—The Bullet Cuts Off Several of His Curls—Career of the Remarkable Old Man Who Once Before Was Fired upon by a Young Woman.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—In the Baldwin-Ashley damage suit this morning, Emma Ashley, about twenty-six years old, sister of Lillian Ashley, the plaintiff, fired a shot from a revolver at E. J. Baldwin, the defendant, in open court, wounding him in the head. She is believed to be insane. The shot grazed the millionaire's head.

The court met at 9 o'clock instead of 10, as usual, and the shooting took place at 9:45. It appears that a certain photograph was produced, detrimental to the case of the plaintiff, who gave a signal to her sister, who sat immediately behind Baldwin. Miss Ashley thereupon drew a revolver, and, aiming it at his head, fired, the bullet taking off several of his curls.

The courtroom was all excitement in a moment. The would-be murderess was quickly seized and hurried to prison.

E. J. Baldwin's escape from death yesterday will hardly surprise those who know the man and his career. They will simply attribute it to the charm of luck which has seemed always to attend him, and which has made him widely known as "Lucky Baldwin." Yesterday was not the first time a woman fired a pistol at him at close range. He was always impressionable, and his relations with women have covered quite a range of experience. When the suit now on trial was first brought, he returned an answer which was not only one of the most extraordinary on record, but which showed a remarkably clear appreciation of the moral light in which he should be viewed. In effect it was that no woman with a reputation to lose would have anything to do with him. The plaintiff, therefore, was not entitled to any consideration in her breach of promise suit.

Since fortune did not come to him until he was about forty years old, his spectacular career, including his romances, came later. They have covered almost continuously the succeeding thirty-five years of his life, and at seventy-five he is defendant in a suit brought by a young woman who says she expected to marry him.

Baldwin drifted westward from his father's farm in Indiana. He was a common miner for twenty-five years. Faith and pluck were his only capital until he struck a Comstock bonanza, with millions in it. He went to San Francisco and associated himself with Sharon, Ralston, Flood, and O'Brien. By shrewd operations he was rated in a few years as worth $20,000,000. About $8,000,000 of this amount was put into the hotel and theatre property bearing his name in San Francisco. He had made an ordinary marriage in his early days. When he went to San Francisco he was a widower. He married his second wife in his new hotel. She lived only two years. It was at this hotel in 1883 that a young woman calling herself Veronia Baldwin, and who had lived with him as his cousin or niece, shot him. The wound was not serious and no charge was pressed against the woman.

Vennie McCormack, who had been employed as seamstress in the hotel, sued him for $40,000 for breach of promise soon afterward. He brought witnesses against her character and the suit failed, but the methods he used in defense called forth general condemnation. One of his wives, in separating from him, is said to have forced a settlement of $1,000,000. It is estimated that his adventures with women have consumed several millions.

His last wife, his fourth, was the daughter of a San Francisco architect. He was then past sixty and a grandfather, and she was less than twenty years old. He built for her a mansion on his magnificent estate in the Santa Anita Valley, Los Angeles County. The estate consisted of 60,000 acres, which he laid out in princely style, with lakes, bridges, roads, houses, orchards, and vineyards. A broad avenue three miles long was laid out, bordered with eucalyptus trees, with a row of pepper trees through the centre. He established a breeding farm there in which were reared some of the best thoroughbreds ever seen on American tracks. He brought Volante, Verano, and Mission Belle to the Fall meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club in 1884. They did not win at that meeting, although favorites, but the farm afterward brought its owner large returns until he retired from the turf in 1893. He has since continued to breed fine horses. His Santa Anita estate is valued at $10,000,000. He promised to give it to his daughter if she married to suit him. She eloped with her second cousin.

Loss of Teeth Caused His Death.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 2.—Isaac H. Ivins, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad, went to a dentist's this morning and had three teeth extracted. He returned home, and soon became very nervous. Thinking he was affected by the heat, he went to the yard and sat down under a grape arbor. Within a few minutes he fell from the chair dead. A doctor who was summoned pronounced death due to heart failure, induced by the shock of having the teeth extracted. The wife of Ivans has been an invalid for ten years, and it is feared the shock of her husband's death will kill her. Just before leaving for the dentist's office, Ivins exclaimed: "I'll have these teeth out if it kills me."

Fourth of July Music at Trinity.

A. Meislahn, Jr., will play the following music on the Trinity Church chimes to-morrow, beginning at noon: "Unfurl the Glorious Banner," "Yankee Doodle," "Hail, Columbia," "My Country's Flag of Stars," "America," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and "Old Hundred."

AUSTIN CORBIN'S WILL FILED.

Under It Nearly All of His Property Will Be Held in Trust.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 2.—The will of Austin Corbin, late President of the Long Island Railroad, who was accidentally killed at Newport, N. H., was offered this afternoon for probate, in the office of Nathan D. Petty, Surrogate of Suffolk County.

The will is dated June 4, 1890, and has a codicil dated April 11, 1893. The exact amount of the estate is not given, but it amounts to several million dollars, which is disposed of among his children, grandchildren, and other relatives. The will was witnessed by E. R. Reynolds, General Manager of the Long Island Railroad; J. D. Campbell, and Charles M. Reynolds; the codicil was witnessed by C. M. Reynolds, Alfred N. Hehre, and William F. Brown.

Mr. Corbin's residence in this county was at Babylon, and by his will he gives it to his widow, Hannah M., with all the furniture, horses, and carriages. He also gives her a life interest in a house owned by him at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, New-York, and $300,000 in cash. Isabella C. Edgell, Austin Corbin, Jr., and Annie Corbin, his three children, receive each $150,000 in cash, while Miss Corbin gets $60,000 extra with which to purchase a residence. The interest of Mr. Corbin in the Corbin Banking Company is given to Austin Corbin, Jr.

Mrs. Mary C. Champillion, the deceased daughter of Mr. Corbin, would have shared equally under the will, and it was because of her death that the codicil was added to the will. Her interest goes to her son, Andre, for life.

The balance of the estate, including the stock of the Long Island Railroad and other corporations in which Mr. Corbin was largely interested, is given to the executors in trust, to hold during the life of Mrs. Corbin. After her death the property is to be divided among the children and grandchildren, but the executors will have power over it.

Hannah M. Corbin, George S. Edgell, a son-in-law of Mr. Corbin, and his son, Austin Corbin, Jr., are the executors of the will.

CALLED TO A PRINCETON PULPIT.

The Rev. Maitland Alexander of Long Branch Receives an Invitation.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 2.—By a unanimous vote of the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton, the Rev. Maitland Alexander was to-day called to the vacant pulpit of that church. Mr. Alexander is now pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Long Branch, N. J. He is a graduate of Princeton College, of the class of '89, and of Princeton Seminary, of the class of '92. Long Branch was his first charge, where he has been since his graduation from the Theological Seminary. He has had marked success in his present field, increasing the membership of the church from 98 to 250 and building a new church edifice. He has recently been elected a Director of Princeton Theological Seminary, an office which is seldom held by so young a man.

The Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton, over whose flock Mr. Alexander has been called to preside, will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary next year. It is peculiarly fitting that Mr. Alexander should have been called to its vacant pulpit, because of the close associations of the Alexander family with the church. The Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, the distinguished preacher and theologian, was Chairman of the meeting that organized the church in 1847. He was the grandfather of the Rev. Maitland Alexander. Archibald Alexander, Jr., an uncle of the Rev. Maitland Alexander, was clerk of the organizing meeting, and the long line of distinguished men of the Alexander family have been closely connected with the church.

The Rev. Maitland Alexander is a son of Mr. Henry M. Alexander of New-York City. Although Mr. Alexander has met with great success at Long Branch, and is also much sought after by other churches, it is generally believed by the members of the Second Church at Princeton that he will accept the call they have extended to him.

THE BELASCO JUDGMENT.

A Report that N. K. Fairbank Will Contest the Verdict.

A Chicago newspaper printed a story on Tuesday to the effect that Nathaniel K. Fairbank, the millionaire, will appeal from the verdict of a jury in the Supreme Court in this city awarding David Belasco, the playwright, $16,000 for services in training Mrs. Leslie Carter for the stage, and in managing the tour of "The Ugly Duckling" company. Richard W. Morrison, one of the attorneys for Mr. Fairbank, was quoted as saying: "Mr. Fairbank will certainly appeal the case. Belasco cannot fight it in the upper courts."

Horace E. Deming, who conducted the defense for Mr. Fairbank, said yesterday: "As far as I have been informed, Mr. Fairbank has not yet made up his mind whether he will appeal or not. We have thirty days from the date of the entry of the judgment, June 27, to give notice of appeal. Perhaps Mr. Fairbank may think it cheaper to pay the judgment than to take an appeal, but that is for him to determine. He is now in the West, and we have not yet been advised of what he intends to do in the matter."

Court of Appeals Calendars.

ALBANY, July 2.—The Court of Appeals will not exhaust its present calendar before Dec. 31. The calendar has been under consideration by the court for a period of nearly two years, during which time fully 1,300 cases have been heard. A new calendar, which will be taken up after Jan. 1, 1897, will contain in the neighborhood of 1,500 cases, and will probably consume the attention of the court for about two years.

THIEVES CALLED TWICE

S. ROSS & SON'S BROADWAY STORE ROBBED LEISURELY.

Large Quantities of Trousers Stolen—A Variety of Articles Also Taken from the Offices of the Northwestern Straw Works and J. M. Van Note & Co.—The Thefts Committed a Few Days Apart—No Arrests Made by the Police.

Thieves have picked out the building at 704 and 706 Broadway for their special patronage, and they have already made two visits to it, each time carrying away property worth hundreds of dollars, and escaping arrest.

The first theft was made on Thursday night of last week, and S. Ross & Son, wholesale dealers in trousers on the fourth floor of the building, were the victims to the extent of about $200. The second robbery was committed between Saturday night and Monday morning. This time Ross & Son lost goods worth about $200 and a variety of articles were taken from the offices of the Northwestern Straw Works and J. M. Van Note & Co.

Acting Captain Groo of the Mercer Street Station was notified on each occasion, but no arrests have been made, and none of the property has been recovered. All that the detectives who were detailed on the case appear to have done was to instruct the firms who were robbed that they must keep the matter secret from the newspapers, so that the chances of arresting the thieves would not be lessened.

It is thought that experienced thieves committed the robberies, although none of the small safes in the offices were tampered with.

The morning after the robbery the doors opening from the stairways on the various floors were found to have been smashed open. The robbers also forced open the doors leading to Ross & Son's warerooms.

On their second visit the thieves were in no hurry, and they lingered long enough to pry open the drawers of some desks. From Ross & Son's place they carried away goods worth about $200. Adjoining Ross & Son's establishment are the offices of the Northwestern Straw Works and J. M. Van Note & Co., manufacturers of straw and felt hats, which are separated by an oak-stained partition, running half way to the ceiling. All the desks were pried open, and some cigars were stolen from one. A large leather pocketbook containing valuable papers, certificates of deposits, and receipts, and several other articles of trifling value, were taken from another desk. In Mr. Van Note's office the thieves stole an overcoat and a silk waist, which they stripped from a wax figure upon which hats are shown to customers. They even stole a photograph of young Mr. Van Note, which he had tacked up close by his desk.

No night watchman is employed in the building, but all the floors, except the fourth and sixth, are supplied with burglar alarms. It is believed that in breaking one of the glass doors the thieves cut his hand or arm, as several stains of blood were noticed on the floor.

It is said that there was a robbery in the building last December, and that a diamond ring, valued at $500, was stolen from a safe.

At the Mercer Street Station House the Sergeant on duty said yesterday afternoon that the robberies were being investigated.

BROOKLYN'S APPROPRIATIONS MADE

Over $2,000,000 More for 1897 than for This Year.

The Brooklyn Board of Estimate finished its labors yesterday, and its report will be presented to the Board of Aldermen next Monday. The board had a hard time of it cutting down appropriations in order to keep within the 2 per cent. limit allowed by law. When it began its labors the requisitions made by the heads of departments aggregated $15,000,000. This was nearly $3,000,000 more than could be granted, and reductions had to be made.

When the board met yesterday it found it had cut down the requisitions to $12,497,367.27, leaving a margin on which to work of $127,642.15. Under these circumstances some of the departments were allowed larger amounts than at first. When the board finished its work yesterday it had allowed for the year $12,612,367.27, leaving a margin of $12,642.15.

The board allowed $2,030,245.25 more than was allowed for this year, for which the budget was $10,582,122.02. The amounts allowed the larger departments are as follows: Education, $2,735,000; Police, $2,332,210; City Works, $2,223,000; Fire, $1,862,600; Parks, $650,000; Charities, $300,000; Health, $227,188.

The Board of Aldermen may, at its discretion, make changes in these amounts, and the budget will not be complete until after the Aldermen get through with it.

Cordage Property Not Sold.

Property formerly owned by the United States Cordage Company in Philadelphia and Easton, Penn., was to have been sold under foreclosure in the Real Estate Exchange in Liberty Street, yesterday, but at the last moment it was withdrawn indefinitely. In Philadelphia the company had a factory and several machine shops on property known as the Public Commons, and in Easton the company owned several houses, factories, and some machinery. A general mortgage of $7,500,000, covering all of the company's property, was held by the United States Trust Company, and was foreclosed on May 20.

The Rare Good Fortune of Booby Baines. . . .

By ANTHONY HOPE. . . .

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SYNOPSIS.

Mr. J. Addington Baines, familiarly known at Rugby and Cambridge as "Booby" Baines, after graduation obtains a clerkship in the Board of Trade. He devotes much attention to society and becomes a favorite with smart people. His salary is small, and his prospective engagement with Miss Addie Swayne, the possessor of £800 a year, is very comforting. She has become impressed with his literary ability, and on their engagement is allowed to know his intention to write a philosophical book entitled "Stress and Striving." It is understood, when they are married, that Baines is to go on and complete the book. His time being so much occupied with his Board of Trade work, his wife urges him to give up his position, which he does with the idea of working on the book. This action surprises and dismays his friend, Tom Caxton, who has little faith in Booby's ability to write anything worth reading. Caxton is still more dismayed when he finds that the manuscript is to be submitted to him for a critical opinion. He reads it and find it worthless. While it is in his hands he receives a message from Baines saying that his wife is very ill and to bring the book. It appears that she is fretting about it, and Baines wishes to relieve her mind as to Caxton's opinion. Baines asks Caxton for his judgment before they enter the sick-room. Caxton admits that the book is a failure, but on seeing Mrs. Baines so ill, tells her it is a success, and she at once becomes quiet. Baines burns the manuscript, and as his wife convalesces, nerves himself to tell her the truth about the book. His wife flouts Caxton's opinion. She sends for Caxton and calls on him to defend himself.

PART V.

"I am incorrigible, Mrs. Baines," he answered. "I still think I was right."

She raised her hands in a gesture of despairing astonishment.

"The book," he went on, "would have done nothing but harm to your husband's reputation."

"But I read it, and it was splendid."

"Well, you know, my opinion was asked, not offered—and I could only give it. His talents are not in that direction."

"You think he has no talents at all, I suppose?" she asked, bitterly.

"It's no use arguing about it. If Addington himself can't convince you I can't."

"Addington? Why, he agrees with me."

"Agrees with you?" cried Caxton, incredulously.

"Yes. He bitterly regrets yielding to your opinion in a moment of—well, when he wasn't himself."

"Impossible! He fully acquiesced in my opinion—he said he had anticipated it. Is he in, Mrs. Baines?"

Addington's presence was secured. When he heard why he was wanted, he laid his hand gently on Addie's shoulder.

"She's too zealous for me, Caxton," said he.

"It's a charming fault in a wife," said Caxton, with a grim smile, "but in bare justice to myself I had to cite you as a witness."

Baines glanced uneasily at his wife and said nothing.

"You quite agreed in what I said and advised," urged Caxton.

"Oh, yes, I did. Certainly I agreed. Yes, Addie, I agreed."

"And your own judgment went with it?" added Caxton.

"Yes, yes. At the time, at least. I thought—I still think—that the book was—had faults."

"They could have been remedied," declared Addie, decisively.

"Perhaps, dear," said Booby Baines, "perhaps not. Caxton did his best for me."

"You seem to have changed your views rather," remarked Caxton.

Baines threw a glance at him—it seemed a confidential glance—a glance of private appeal.

"Well," he said, "I was a bit down then, old chap. Addie was ill and—and all that, you know."

"Just as I said," interpolated Addie, drumming a neat foot on the floor.

"I daresay you were right, Caxton," Baines went on; "but perhaps we were just a little bit hasty."

Caxton smiled, and, turning to Addie, said:

"My witness is not very satisfactory, Mrs. Baines."

"It all shows," said Addie, "how careful we ought to be in assuming responsibility."

"Yes," said Caxton, "and, perhaps, in asking other people to assume it."

Neither husband nor wife seemed to discern the point of his remark. They were standing together now. Addie's left hand rested on Baines's arm, and she held out her right to Caxton.

"We won't quarrel about it," she said, charitably. "But I thought I ought to tell you, in case you should ever do the same sort of thing again."

"I think you may feel easy about that," said Caxton. "I've had my lesson."

"Yes," said she, in simple acquiescence.

"And," she added, "he's going to write it again."

Caxton shot a swift glance at Baines. An answer seemed to come—a dismayed, helpless protest, and Baines said:

"If—if I can find time, you know, old fellow."

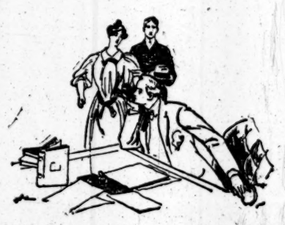
"Why, Addington, you've all your time now, since you got rid of that horrid Board of Trade."

Booby Baines made no answer. Caxton, forgetting his own wrongs in pity for the unlucky man, began to apologize for him.

"It needs a lot of grit and resolution to sit down and write a thing like that over a second time," said he.

"Well, and Addington's got them, though you think he hasn't," she flashed out, angrily. "And when it's done again and comes out, we shall see who was right, Mr. Caxton."

"I'm sure I hope I shall be proved wrong," said he, as he exchanged a very cold shake of the hand with Mrs. Baines. Then he bade Booby farewell; the hunted look was still in Booby's eyes. He had all his time now, he had left the Board of Trade, (was it really so horrid?) and he could set to work at once to rewrite "Stress



Baines Was in His Armchair at the Table.

and Striving" under the lively and constant encouragement of an admiring wife.

"One is sometimes glad to be a bachelor," said Tom Caxton to himself, as he walked away.

* * * * * * *

The world was not let into the whole secret of the massacre of "Stress and Striving." The professor knew, but he was discreet. Caxton was not likely to tell, and the Baines treated the incident as though it had never been. Yet it leaked out—who can tell how?—that the greater part of the book had been written and then destroyed by its author. Caxton's share in the transaction was not unkind enough to expose him; thus the way was left clear for the natural inference. The inference was duly drawn, and the admirers of Mr. Baines wearied not in praising an artist whose regard for perfection was so scrupulous as to lead him to destroy the work of months, and set to again on a blank sheet. Booby Baines himself said little, but he owned to having found faults in the first draft. This admission was enough; the version was now authorized, and admiring sympathy watched the conscientious author as he set to work again. Yes, he set to work again, in helpless bondage to his loving wife, in loathing despair of the task. There seemed no avoiding it and no performing it, and Addie was more cheerful and confident than ever. She laughed away doubts, and was sturdy in refusing to regret the lost Board of Trade. But toward Caxton her bearing was cold and her manner stern.

Now, in those days a certain eminent person put himself at the head of a great movement for the promotion of artistic culture in the masses of the people. Great sums were raised, great buildings built, and a couple of baronetcies were understood to be an offer for a prize. Prof. Martin, being highly distinguished in quite another line, was invited on to the General Committee, and, being an energetic man, took a large part in founding the first of the great buildings, the College of Art, in the Old Kent Road. And when the College of Art was nearly finished Mr. Tom Caxton began to be most assiduous in calling on Prof. Martin. In vain the profess

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS ENDING IN HIGHER PRICES.

Foreign Buying on a Large Scale Continues to be the Feature of Speculation—Sharp Attack on Chicago Gas and Rock Island Holds the Market in Temporary Check—Heavy Shipments of Securities in Place of Gold.

THURSDAY—P. M.

Fluctuations in to-day's market were somewhat violent. Prices from London came higher, and for a few minutes the list was strong. But Chicago Gas and Rock Island were early subjected to a determined attack, and both declined easily, the former from 60½ to 55, and the latter from 64½ to 62½. The general list declined in sympathy, and at the end of the first hour was well below last night's closing figures. Dullness followed until afternoon, and then, under renewed buying for foreign account and the covering of short contracts, it rallied and continued up to the close, the final prices being as a rule the highest of the day. Chicago Gas rallied with the rest, but ended 2 points below yesterday, being the only stock on the list which scored a material decline. The close was strong.

The course of the market to-day favored the conclusion that the downward movement has run its course for the present. The political situation has not mended, it is true, but the opinion prevails that sound money is bound to prevail in the end, and that disaster will be averted. Foreign houses say that the buying from London in the past week, which represents not only London, but the whole Continent, orders being executed through London, is genuine, and that but a very small part of it has been for the covering of short contracts. The bankers argue that the foreigners, being advised hourly of events and conditions in this country, and being removed from the immediate field of operations, are better able to form sound judgment of the outlook than those on the ground. Consequently they are not alarmed by the noise of the silver advocates, and buy our stocks on all declines. It is estimated that at least 50,000 shares of stock will be shipped to London this week, and it is admitted that these shipments have caused the weakness in the foreign exchange market and the consequent absence of gold exports. The continued great ease in the money market is also regarded as favorable to a further advance in prices, as it indicates that few of the great houses are carrying large amounts of stocks and are consequently in position to take advantage of any improving tendency.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were at 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5@6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $156,800,130; balances, $14,894,402; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,702,584.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, ⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅝@69. There were sales of 28,000 ounces at 68¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅜@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅜@54¾@.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$41,563,892
Imports for same period	19,419,277
Net exports	$22,144,615
Net exports to date, 1895	12,967,854
Net exports to date, 1894	59,212,786
Net exports to date, 1893	62,725,002

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87@$4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼@$4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—par. Boston—12½@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exch'ge	169	Imp. & Traders'	525
Broadway	225	Irving	140
Butchers & Drov	125	Leather M'f'rs	750
Central National	120	Manhattan	207
Chemical	4000	Mechanics'	185
City	500	Mercantile	150
Citizens'	125	Merchants'	132
Commerce	203	Merchants' Ex	110
Continental	132	Metropolis	410
Corn Exchange	280	National Union	200
East River	125	New-Amsterdam	150
Fifth Avenue	2900	New-York	230
First Nat'l of B.	1,100	Park	260
Fourth National	175	Republic	146
Gallatin National	295	Shoe & Leather	96
German-American	112	State of N. Y.	105
Hanover	310	Western National	110

There was a sale of 100 shares of American Exchange at 170.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The bear element had pretty much its own way in the local market to-day, the only stocks receiving any support being the Moores. The cables were notably weak. The feature of the afternoon was the decline in Western Stone, which dropped from 69½ to 52. There was no apparent cause for the heavy decline. Strawboard also showed decided weakness. Bank clearings were $20,085,474. Money loaned at 5@5½ per cent. on call and 5½@6 per cent. on time.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	34¼	..	35	38
Cal. & Chi. Can. & D.	62	64	62	65
Chi. Brew. & Malt	14½	16	15	16
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf.	38½	39½	39	41½
Chi. P. & P. Co.	34	36	34	35
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	45	48	49	49
C. S. S. R. T. (Alley L)	*2¼	..	..	..
Chi. City Railway	*220	221	220	222½
Chicago Telephone	171	..	171	178
Diamond M. of Ill.	*222½	..	*223½	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	*21¾	..	*21¾	..
Metropolitan Elevated	*19	..	*19½	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	15	15½	14	15
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	38	39½	38	40
New-York Biscuit	*92	..	*92	..
North Chi. St. R. R.	242½	..	244	..
National Railway	..	..	..	110
Street's W. S. Car. L.	14	15	14	15
Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	55	65	55	65
West Chi. St. R. R.	101¾	..	*101¾	..
Western Stone	*52	..	59	61

BONDS.

Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	98½	99	98½	99
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	*64	..	*64	..
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	*100	..	..	100
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	..	..	102	103½
Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s	*90	..	90	90½
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	..	81	81	81½
Lake St. Elev. deb. 6s	74½	..	74½	..
N. Chi. City R. R. 4½s	..	..	100	100½
N. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	103½	104	103½	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	102½	..	..	102½
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*99½	..	..	99½

*Sales.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Lee's Manual of Financial Values and Fluctuations is an exceedingly handsome compilation of matter indispensable to the investor and dealer in American securities. It is printed on the best of paper and contains many charts, showing at a glance the fluctuations and average prices of the stocks and bonds of each company. Its plan of presenting comparative earnings and the financial condition of properties is not only novel, but is simple and comprehensive. It also contains full information regarding grain, provisions and cotton. The book covers a period of six years from 1890 to 1896. It is published by Lee's Financial Agency, 59 and 61 Wall Street.

—The Birkbeck Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3, 6, 7, and 8 per cent. upon shares, respectively, entitled thereto, payable July 15.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	148	148	148	..	140	155	25
American Cotton Oil	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	..	9½	11	10
American Cotton Oil pf	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾	+ ¾	50½	53	200
American Express	110	112	110	112	..	110	115	40
*American Sugar Refineries	108¾	109¾	108¾	109¾	+ 1⅝	109¼	109¾	50,088
*American Sugar Refineries pf	100	100	99¾	100	..	100	100¾	492
American Tel. & Cable Co	60	61¼	60	61	..	90	..	140
American Tobacco	60	61	58¾	61	+ ¾	60⅞	61	21,882
A., T. & S. F. all in. pd	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛	13⅝	14	6,175
A., T. & S. F. pf	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅝	20	20½	2,197
Baltimore & Ohio	17½	17½	17	17⅝	+ ⅛	17⅝	17⅞	950
*Bay State Gas	19¾	21	18½	21	+ 2	20	21½	1,200
Brooklyn Union Gas	90⅝	91	90⅝	91	+ 2	90	91½	225
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20¾	21	20¾	21	..	21	21½	97
Canada Southern	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	- ⅛	45¾	46¼	400
Chesapeake & Ohio	14	14½	14	14	..	14	14⅝	1,212
Chicago Gas	60½	60½	55	55¾	- 5	55¾	56	35,161
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	73	73½	70¾	72⅝	+ ⅛	72⅝	72½	17,585
C., M. & St. Paul	98¾	100	97¼	98¾	+ 1½	99½	100	2,864
C., M. & St. Paul pf	74¾	75¼	73¾	75¼	+ 1	75¼	75¼	32,906
Chi., Rock I. & Pacific	127½	127½	127½	127½	..	127½	129	206
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	64¼	64¾	62¼	64¼	+ ⅝	64¼	64⅝	10,880
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	28¾	28¾	28	28	+ ⅛	28	28½	495
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛	45	49	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛	½	..	100
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	17	17¼	17	17	..	21¾	22	600
Consolidated Gas Company	153½	153¾	153¼	153½	+ 1	153	154	600
Delaware & Hudson	121¼	123½	121¼	123½	+ ⅞	123	123½	155
Del., Lack. & Western	157½	160¾	157½	160¾	+ 2⅝	123	123½	1,277
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47	47	46¾	47	..	47½	48	400
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd.	13⅝	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅝	13⅝	13⅞	3,680
Erie	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛	14⅜	15	625
Evansville & Terre Haute	29	29	29	29	..	34	35	10
General Electric	26	26½	25½	26¼	+ 1⅛	25⅝	26	2,325
Illinois Central	94	94	93	93	..	92½	94½	16
Illinois Steel Company	61¼	61¾	61¼	61⅝	- ⅜	60	61½	100
Laclede Gas	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	..	20	21	325
Lake Erie & Western	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	- ⅛	17⅜	18	825
Lake Erie & Western pf	68	70	68	70	+ 1½	69½	70¼	1,035
Lake Shore	146¾	147	146¼	147	..	146	147	360
Louisville & Nashville	49¾	49¾	47¾	49	+ 1	48⅞	49¼	18,275
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8	8	7¾	7¾	..	7½	8	200
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	18	18	17	17	- 1	16½	17½	810
Manhattan Consolidated	97¼	98	95½	98	+ ¾	97¾	98	8,045
*Metropolitan Traction	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	- 1	100¼	..	283
Michigan Central	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	..	94	96	50
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	75	75	75	75	..	72½	75½	15
Miss., Kan. & Texas	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛	11¼	12	100
Miss., Kan. & Texas pf	21¾	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ⅛	21¾	22	1,167
Missouri Pacific	20¾	21¼	19⅞	21¼	+ 1	20¾	21¼	4,145
Mobile & Ohio	19¾	19¾	18¾	19¾	+ ⅝	19	20	200
*National Lead Company	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	..	21¾	22¼	90
*National Lead Company pf	85½	85½	85	85	- ⅞	85	86	400
New-Jersey Central	100½	101½	98¾	101½	+ ⅞	101⅝	101¾	1,415
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	28	28	26¾	26¾	- ⅛	26¾	27	675
N. Y., Sus. & Western	8	8	8	8	..	8	8¼	500
Norfolk & West., 2d in. pd	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¼	+ ¼	2¼	2½	155
North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	- ⅛	4½	5	675
Ontario & Western	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛	4¾	5	440
Ore. R. & N. U. N., 3d. as. pd.	10	10	10	10	..	13⅜	14¼	200
Pacific Mail	21¾	22	20½	22	+ 1¼	10	..	100
Phil. & Read., 2d ass. pd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛	21¾	22½	100
Pullman Pal. Car Company	150	150	150	150	..	13⅜	13⅝	3,030
St. Louis Southwestern	3¾	4	3½	4	+ ⅛	150	156	102
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛	3¾	4	300
St. Paul & Omaha	39¾	39¾	38¼	39¼	- ⅛	9	10	500
Southern Pacific	18¾	18¾	18	18½	+ ⅛	39¾	39¾	1,213
Southern Railway	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛	18¼	19	400
Southern Railway pf	25¾	25¾	25	25¾	..	8¾	8¾	4,040
Tennessee Coal & Iron	20¼	21	20	20⅞	+ ⅛	25⅞	26	4,184
Texas Pacific	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛	20⅝	21	3,950
Union Pacific	7	7¼	6¾	7¼	..	7¼	7½	265
United States Cordage	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛	7¼	7¾	3,500
United States Cordage pf	8	9	8	9	- ⅛	4½	4¾	900
United States Express	18	18	17	17	- 2	9	9	440
*United States Leather	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ¼	17	19	1,215
*United States Leather pf	57	58¼	57	58¼	+ ¼	7¼	7⅝	380
Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛	58	58⅜	3,025
Wabash pf	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16¼	+ ⅛	6¾	7	302
Western Union Telegraph	82⅜	83¼	81⅝	82⅞	+ ⅛	16¼	16⅝	1,532
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8¾	9¼	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛	82¼	82⅞	4,627
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	32¾	32¾	31¾	32¾	+ ⅛	8⅝	9	1,850
Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	1½	1½	- ⅛	30¾	33	450
Total sales								273,912

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales
Bullion certificates	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	- ⅛	68⅜	69	28,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.07	.07	.07	.07	..	..	..	1,000
Kingston & Pem	.14	.14	.14	.14	..	..	..	300
Total sales								1,300

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	69	Nash C & St L Con		
Atch, Top & San Fe gen 4s		1,000	90½	
6,000	78	N Y Cent 1st Coup		
2,500	78½	3,000s20F	117	
14,000	78	N Y, Chic & St L 4s		
17,000	77¾	2,000	103⅝	
2,000	77¾	3,000	103½	
6,000	77⅞	2,000	103⅝	
8,000	77⅝	N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s		
36,000	77¾	2,000	87½	
Adjustmt 4s		1,000	88	
5,000	39	N Y Sus & W'n G M		
21,000	38⅞	1,000	68½	
20,000	38⅝	North Pac 1st 6s		
10,000	38½	2,000	118¼	
1,000	38⅜	1,000	118	
39,000	38½	North Pac 3d Coup Trust Co certfs assented		
15,000	38¾	5,000	67¼	
9,000	39	Nor Ry of Cal 5s		
4,000	38⅞	5,000	93½	
10,000	39¼	7,000	93½	
1,000	39½	Oregon Impvmt 1st		
Austin & N'w'n 1st		1,000	88	
5,000	84¼	Oreg Imp Co Con 5s Trust Co certfs		
5,000	84	1,000	12	
B & O con 5s, 1988		Oregon R & Nav 1st		
2,000	103	2,000	108	
Brooklyn Elev 1st		Oregon R & Nav 5s		
10,000s10F	80	Trust Co certfs		
1,000	79	10,000	96¾	
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s		10,000	96¼	
2,000	79½	1,000	96¼	
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		10,000	97	
10,000	105⅞	Oregon R & Nav Co Collat Trust 5s Trust Co certfs		
9,000	105⅝	10,000	62½	
Canada So 1st Gtd		59,000	62	
11,000	108¼	Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs		
Canada South'n 2d		2,000	110½	
1,000	106	Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co certfs		
Centi of N J G M 5s	117½	5,000	64½	
Ches & Ohio con 6s		10,000	64¾	
1,000	106⅜	Collat Trust 5s Trust Co certfs		
4,000	106	10,000	62½	
Ches & O gen 4½s		59,000	62	
5,000	72¼	Pac of Mo 1st 4s		
10,000	72	10,000	103	
10,000	71½	Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co certfs		
1,000	72	2d instlmt paid		
Ches & O R & A Dv 1st Consol 4s		10,000	80¼	
1,000	94	40,000	80	
1,000	94½	5,000	80½	
Chic, R I & Pac 6s		20,000	80¾	
2,000	95	2d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs		
Chic Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s		1,000	77	
5,000	89	15,000	76½	
Chic, B & Q conv 5s		11,000	76¾	
4,000	101	11,000	76⅝	
Chic & E Ill gen 5s		1,000	76¾	
7,000	98	Rio Grande Wn 1st		
Chic & East Ill 1st		1,000	74¼	
10,000	115	2,000	74	
Chicago & Erie 1st		1,000	74¼	
2,000	103¾	Rome, W & Og Cons		
1,000	107½	1,000	117	
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs		St L & Iron Mt 5s		
5,000	44¾	2,000	76½	
Chic, R I & P ext 5s		St L & San Fr 2d Class C		
13,000	101¾	2,000	115½	
4,000	102½	Southn Ry 1st 5s		
Clev, Lor & Wh 1st		9,000	89¼	
1,000	107	5,000	89	
Col, H Val & Tol 5s		8,000	89½	
1,000s3	85	11,000	89	
Denv & Rio G'de 4s		6,000	89½	
1,000	90	5,000	89½	
Del & Hud'n R'de 1st		4,000s20F	89	
1,000	100	5,000	89½	
Erie gen lien 3-4s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s		
5,000	63	5,000	83¾	
5,000	64	8,000	83½	
2,000	63½	Col, S L & K Cy 1st Trust Co certfs		
Kent'y Cent 1st 4s		3,000	68	
2,000	85½	Union Elev 1st 6s		
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s		5,000	80	
6,000	92	U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co certfs		
L Erie & W 1st 5s		2,000	24¾	
1,000	115½	7,000	25	
Louisv & Nashville Unified Gold 4s		Wabash 1st 5s		
9,000	77	3,000	106	
Metropol'n Elev 2d		1,000	106½	
3,000	106	West Shore gtd 4s		
Mexican Int 1st 4s		1,000	104½	
6,000	75¾	1,000	104¾	
8,000	75½	11,000	104½	
Mil & St Paul Cons 10,000	120	12,000	104½	
Mil & St Paul Chic & Pac W'n 5s		Registered		
1,000	113	1,000	104½	
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Co certfs		Wn N Y & Penn 1st		
17,000	35¾	5,000	105½	
Nor Ry of Cal 5s		W'n Y Col Trust 5s		
5,000	93½	5,000	105½	
7,000	93½	Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs		
Oregon Impvmt 1st		1,000	32¾	
1,000	88	4,000	32¾	
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s Trust Co certfs		Total sales		$959,000
1,000	12			
Oregon R & Nav 1st				
2,000	108			
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co certfs				
10,000	96¾			
10,000	96¼			
1,000	96¼			
10,000	97			
Oregon R & Nav Co Collat Trust 5s Trust Co certfs				
10,000	62½			
59,000	62			
Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs				
2,000	110½			
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co certfs				
5,000	64½			
10,000	64½			
Pac of Mo 1st 4s				
1,000	103			
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co certfs				
2d instlmt paid				
10,000	19			
Phil & Rdg gen 4s Tr Co certfs assentd				
1,000	77			
15,000	76½			
11,000	76⅝			
1,000	76¾			
Rio Grande Wn 1st				
1,000	74¼			
2,000	74			
1,000	74¼			
Rome, W & Og Cons				
1,000	117			
St L & Iron Mt 5s				
2,000	76½			
St L & San Fr 2d Class C				
2,000	115½			
Southn Ry 1st 5s				
9,000	89¼			
5,000	89			
8,000	89½			
11,000	89			
6,000	89½			
5,000	89½			
4,000s20F	89			
5,000	89½			
Tex & Pac 1st 5s				
5,000	83¾			
1,000	84½			
3,000	83¼			
Col, S L & K Cy 1st Trust Co certfs				
3,000	68			
Union Elev 1st 6s				
5,000	80			
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co certfs				
2,000	24¾			
7,000	25			
Wabash 1st 5s				
3,000	106			
1,000	106½			
West Shore gtd 4s				
1,000	104½			
1,000	104¾			
11,000	104½			
12,000	104½			
Registered				
1,000	104½			
Wn N Y & Penn 1st				
5,000	105½			
W'n Y Col Trust 5s				
5,000	105½			
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs				
1,000	32¾			
4,000	32¾			
Total sales				$959,000

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn R. T. 5s....½ | Rock Island 5s, c...1
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 2d.1

DECLINED.

Brooklyn Elev. 1st	4	Col., H. V. & T. 5s	2¼
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1	Den. & R. G. 4s	1
Ches. & Ohio Sat. R. & A. 1st, con	1¼	Dul. & R. 1st	8
Chi. & East. Ill. gen.	1½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st	1
Chi. & Erie 1st	2	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1½
		Rdg. 2d pf. in., 2d pd.	1½

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 62¼; Erie, ⅛, to 15; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 49¾; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 34; St. Paul, ¼, to 76¼; New-York Central, ¼, to 96½; Reading, ¼, to 21, and Atchison, ¼, to 13⅝. British consols declined 1-16, to 113⅝, for money and ⅛ to 113 11-16, for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £671,021 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was £9.87 per cent., is now £4.42 per cent., against a decline from £1.38 per cent. to £6.47 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	..
American Bank Note	..	40
American Grocery 1st	..	40
American Smokeless Powder Co.	..	50
*American Surety Company	195	205
American Typefounders'	4¾	5½
American Typefounders' pf.	24	28
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	104¼	105¼
†Atlantic Trust (new)	180	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	160	170
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	192	197
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 6s	114	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	167	169¼
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	..	71
Brooklyn Elevated	7	8
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	107¼
Buffalo Street Railway stock	69	71
Celluloid Company stock	60	62
*Central & South American Tel.	118	121
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River	190	..
Central Trust Company	1025	..
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Chi., Mich. & Nor. R. R. 1st	82	..
Commercial Cable Co. stock	153	158
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	32
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	70½	100
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	100¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	388	..
Ensley Land Co.	¾	1¼
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	..	205
Farmers' Loan & Trust	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	85	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	..	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	50	90
142d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¼	116¼
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	68	71
Fourth National Bank	174	183
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106½	108½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	58½	63½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	91
Guaranty Trust Company	595	..
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	67	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	98½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	24
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102¼	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	537	545
Indianapolis Gas stock	138	157
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	106
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	85
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
Iron Steamboat	5½	7½
Kings County Traction	40	43
Knickerbocker Trust Co.	180	195
Lafayette Gas stock	..	95
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	93	96
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	96	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 6s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	75	78
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	67
*Lorillard Co. pf.	102	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	..	77
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	108	..
*Manhattan Trust

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS. $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } June 27, 1896.

To holders of certificates of deposit representing bonds or stock of the Oregon Improvement Company deposited with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New-York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, under a preliminary agreement dated October 8, 1895, and

To holders of Bonds and Stock of said Oregon Improvement Company.

Holders of said bonds and stock may deposit the same with either of the Trust Companies aforesaid under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization referred to in this Committee's notice dated May 29, 1896, copies of which are lodged with said Trust Companies, ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1, 1896. Holders of certificates of deposit issued under said preliminary agreement may exchange such certificates for reorganization certificates, or may withdraw the securities represented thereby, ON OR BEFORE THE SAME DATE, AUGUST 1, 1896.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, N. Y.,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., Boston,
E. ROLLINS MORSE, Boston,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New-York,
JULES S. BACHE, New-York,
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel, 10 Wall St., New-York.
} Committee.

The Bond Record
FOR JULY.
NOW READY
on all News-stands.

Union Pacific Railroad Company
COLLATERAL TRUST 6 % BONDS

Coupons due July 1, 1896,
will be paid on presentation at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK
No. 80 Broadway,
on and after July 1, 1896.

New-York, June 30th, 1896.

The Merchant Banking business carried on under the name of Maitland, Phelps & Co. will be continued after July 1st, 1896, under the firm name of

MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.

Mr. Arthur Coppell, son of our Senior, will then become a partner.

MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.
New-York, June 17, 1896.

The following bonds of the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 7, 102, 148, 185, 238, 255, 300, 335, 338, 392, 396, 405, 409, 412, 468, and 500, have this day been drawn for redemption and the undersigned Trustee, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, Room 8, seventh floor, Mills Building, 23 Broad St., on the first day of August next, when interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.

WM. MAHL, Trustee.

LOST.—Thirty-three COUPONS, due July 1, 1896, of the KENTUCKY CENTRAL R. R. CO. Payment has been stopped. Suitable reward paid for delivery of same to DE BILLIER & CO., 60 New St.

Nos. 36, 264, 265, 291, 355, 407, 409, 674, 680, 681, 682, 684, 692, 693, 694, 773, 774, 785, 786, 1,292, 1,783, 1,784, 1,785, 1,819, 1,997, 1,999, 3,089, 3,090, 6,104, 6,287, 6,288, 6,289, 6,290.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS, TENN., due Jan. 1, 1913, have been duly called and are now being paid at the office of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO., 59 Cedar St., New-York City.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, 507-529 West 23d Street, New-York, July 1, 1896.—A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 20 William Street, New-York City, on the 1st day of August. The holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the 15th day of July, 1896. The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on July 15th, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will reopen on August 3d, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 26th, 1896.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY,
Corner Church and Worth Sts., N. Y. City.
July 3, 1896.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock will be paid July 15. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. July 6, and reopen at 10 A. M. July 16. The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid Aug. 1.
D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, DREXEL BUILDING, Philadelphia, June 25, 1896.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable on July 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business, July 1st. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, June 24th, 1896.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable on and after July 1st, 1896.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

New-York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE JULY 1, 1896.
Oregon Ry. & Nav. Co. 1st Mtge.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co.
Globe Street Ry. Co. Debenture Bonds.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Spring Valley Coal Co.
Utica Belt Line Street R. R. 2d Mtge.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Portsmouth Street Ry. & Light Co.
Peace River Phosphate Co.
Florida Publishing Co.
Flathead Co., Montana, Funding Bonds

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.
63 Broadway,
New-York, June 20, 1896.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1896, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 30, 1896, and reopen July 16, 1896.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE BIRKBECK COMPANY,
No. 1 Cooper Union, N. Y.,
June 30th, 1896.
The Executive Committee of the above-named Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 5, 6, 7, and 8 per cent. per annum upon shares respectively entitled thereto, payable July 15th, 1896. Dividend checks will be mailed upon that date to the holders of Income and Prepaid Shares.
O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
June 23, 1896.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after July 1st. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New-York.
New-York, June 26th, 1896.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30th, 1896, at the rate of Three and One Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1896, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 20th.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
341 and 343 BOWERY, N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1896, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000 in all, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable on and after July 20th, 1896.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will be entitled to interest from July 1st, 1896.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WILLIAM F. PATTERSON, Asst. Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
1 & 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. 86TH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1896.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 15, 1896. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1896.
WM. BURRELL, Pres't.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST., & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Interest as usual: FOUR Per Cent. on the first $1,000. THREE Per Cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up July 16th or any time later.
Money deposited on or before July 10th draws interest from the 1st.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 AND 658 8TH AVE., COR. 42D ST.
SEVENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
On and after July 20, 1896, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and Monday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday. Assets, $7,671,625. Surplus, $685,000. ARCHIBALD TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine St.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 8th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of the Executors of Augustus Zerega, dec'd.
$50,000 Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Ry. Co. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$50,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1907.
625 shs. Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co.
$100 St. Louis & Southwestern Ry. Co. scrip.
100 shs. Oregon Improvement Co. prefd.
900 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. prefd.
1 sh. New-York Mutual Ins. Co.
142½ shs. Tradesmen's National Bank.
500 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
200 shs. United States Equitable Gas Co.
100 shs. Equitable Gas Light Co., N. Y.
200 shs. Omaha & St. Louis R'way Co. common T. C.
201 shs. Omaha & St. Louis R'way Co. prefd.
120 shs. Rio Grande & Western Ry. Co. prefd.
41 shs. Great Western Insurance Co., ($30 per share paid in liquidation.)
By order of Administrator.
20 shs. New-York Biscuit Co.
$1,030 Equitable Securities Co. Debenture Bds., Series B, due 1904, Sept., 1895, coupons.
For account of whom it may concern.
20 shs. First National Bank of Jersey City.
1,450 shs. Montana Coal & Iron Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SPORTSMEN'S EXHIBITION COMPANY.
You are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the stockholders to be held at No. 313 Broadway, New-York City, on the 21st day of July, 1896, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of considering and taking action upon an agreement to consolidate this corporation with the Sportsmen's Association.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1896.
JOHN A. H. DRESSEL, Secretary.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.
You are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the members to be held at No. 312 Broadway, New-York City, on the 21st day of July, 1896, at 2:30 P. M., for the purpose of considering and taking action upon an agreement to consolidate this corporation with the Sportsmen's Exhibition Company.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1896.
HARRY C. PALMER, Secretary.

THE STATE BANK,
378 Grand Street.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on MONDAY, JULY 13th, 1896. The polls will be open from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock P. M.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., June 4, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock P. M. JULY 6, 1896, for furnishing Powder Shot, Wads, Cotton Waste, Forage, Iron, Steel, Drawn and Lap-welded Steel and Malleable Iron Cylinders, Copper and Brass Tubing, Brass, Bronze, Iron, and Steel Castings, Hardware, Cartridge Copper and Brass, Cupro-nickel, Pig Lead, Lumber, Bricks, Cement, Lime, Glass, Coal, Soap, Chemicals, Strawboards, Paper, Paints, Oils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to Lieut. Col. J. P. FARLEY, Ord. Dept.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., June 29, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 2 o'clock P. M., JULY 29, 1896, for furnishing Dyed Cotton Duck, Tin, Brass, Iron, Copper, and Brass Rivets and Burs; Iron, Brass, and Copper Wire, Tacks, Leather, Thread, Rope, Duck, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Paper, Cleaning and Polishing Materials, Flats, Lumber, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to Col. A. R. BUFFINGTON, Ord. Dept., Comdg.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Office, Governor's Island, N. Y., June 6, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 o'clock A. M., JULY 7, 1896, for furnishing Iron, Steel, Hardware, Lumber, Forage, Fuel, Electric Material and Supplies, Oils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to Capt. FRANK HEATH, Ord. Dept.

RIDS FOR TRIMMING SCOWS.

Proposition of Col. Waring Approved by the Board of Estimate.

At its meeting yesterday morning in the Mayor's office the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized the following appropriations:

For the new Court House for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, $700,000; to the State, being arrears due for the care of the insane of the county, $1,462,943.95; to the Greater New-York Commission, the estimated proportion due by this city of the $5,000 requested by the Commission at its last meeting, $3,839.76; to the Rapid Transit Commission for contingent expenses, clerk hire, &c., up to next September, $2,063.82.

Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department submitted his proposed advertisement for bids for the privilege of trimming scows. At the afternoon session President Jeroloman objected to the advertisement on the ground that it would add another burden to householders, compelling them to separate their garbage, ashes, and waste paper.

He said it could not be done and it was unjust to ask anybody to try to do it. It would require householders to have three receptacles, which would be a serious hardship in the tenement districts.

Col. Waring said he would have the carters call for the kinds of garbage that the householders indicated by signs was ready.

Mr. Jeroloman replied that this would mean three kinds of carts and thrice the present expense.

Col. Waring explained that the separation of the paper would make the garbage much more valuable.

"What did the city ever get from your practical results?" asked Mr. Jeroloman. "We've heard enough about them and have had enough experience with them."

"The plans I propose have never been properly tried," retorted Col. Waring.

Mr. Jeroloman said the contract was too vague.

"I shall vote for it as it is," said Corporation Counsel Scott.

"Of course," said Mr. Jeroloman, "The thing was drawn up in your office."

"I know nothing about it, except as to its legal aspects," said Mr. Scott.

Mr. Jeroloman said nobody would bid for the privilege.

President Barker of the Tax Department asked if Herbert Tate would offer a bid.

Col. Waring stated that he would.

"Will he bid as much as $245,000 for it?" asked Mr. Jeroloman.

"He will bid $250,000," said Col. Waring.

Controller Fitch said if Mr. Tate would bid $250,000 for the privilege he would vote for the plan of Col. Waring.

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning, however, said he would not be willing to have the matter approved on any such understanding. If there were no bids, he said, there would be no cost.

The proposition of Col. Waring was finally approved. Controller Fitch and President Jeroloman voted against it.

The proposition of Commissioner Collis to put down 205,000 square yards of asphalt, submitted at the previous meeting, was favorably reported by Engineer E. E. McLean of the Finance Department.

Hidden Stream Found on Broadway.

Workmen engaged in excavating for foundation for a twelve-story business building at 493 Broadway have found water twenty-two feet below the surface of the street. The entire excavation is flooded to the depth of two feet, and the water is being pumped out with an old fire engine. That section of the city—Broadway, Broome, and Spring Streets—is over a stratum of quicksand, which runs in a zigzag course about twenty feet under ground and has caused no little trouble to builders. In old times Mill Pond Creek ran through the centre of what is now Canal Street, and it is thought the water may be a subterranean branch of that stream. The workmen at the building said they expected to overcome the difficulty and make the foundation secure.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Corfu Gas Company, to produce and distribute natural gas and to manufacture and distribute gas in the town of Corfu, Genesee County; capital, $20,000. Directors—George W. Archer, A. M. Archer, both of Rochester, and Robert Roy of Bradford, Penn.

—The William Cabble Excelsior Wire Manufacturing Company, to manufacture wire and wire goods in Brooklyn; capital, $60,000. Directors—E. C. Cabble, Wm. Cabble, Emily Cabble, Mary E. Provost, and Walter E. Cabble of Brooklyn.

—The German-American Mercantile Agency of New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Howard A. Springett, Henry M. Hills, L. R. Greenberg of New-York City, and others.

—The Lafayette Land Investment Company of New-York, to operate in Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors J. E. Watt, James Meyer, Raymond Minturn of Brooklyn, and others.

—The Eastern Packing Company of New-York City, to convert rancid butter into palatable butter; capital, $5,000. Directors—Hugo Lieber, Simon Baer, and Leo Loeb.

Cotton Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 2.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 7¼c; middling, 6 13-16c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net receipts, 192 bales; gross, 253 bales; exports to Great Britain, 700 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 66,186 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 2.—Cotton dull; lower to sell; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, not quoted; net and gross receipts, 296 bales; exports coastwise, 47 bales; sales, 21 bales; stock, 9,500 bales.

GALVESTON, July 2.—Cotton easy; middling, 6 9-16c; low middling, 6 5-16c; good ordinary, 5 15-16c; net and gross receipts, 45 bales; exports coastwise, 697 bales; sales, 55 bales; stock, 10,740 bales.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets; duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.
PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in Part 3, thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 10th day of July, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.
The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, to be fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, as said property has been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:
PARCEL "A."
All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Pitt Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of the said Pitt Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with a westerly line of Willett Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of the said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.
PARCEL "B."
All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit; Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Willett Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Sheriff Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of said Sheriff Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.
Dated New-York, June 15th, 1896.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CHARLES FRAZIER & CO.,
BANKERS, 68 NASSAU STREET,
New-York, July 1st, 1896.
CHARLES FRAZIER and HENRY G. MARSHALL, heretofore doing business in banking under the firm name of LAWRENCE, FRAZIER & CO., will continue the business under the name of CHARLES FRAZIER & CO.
CHARLES FRAZIER,
HENRY G. MARSHALL.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

BUSINESS MAINLY OF A HOLIDAY NATURE, WITH PRICES STEADIER.

General Desire to Cover over the Holidays—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was More Active and Firm—Oats, Dull and Unchanged—Provisions Higher and Quiet—Cotton Was Dull and Steady—Coffee Lower and Quiet.

There was very little excitement to the general trading yesterday, as the bulk of the business was in the way of covering over the holidays, and prices were generally a shade higher. Provisions were in light demand, at better prices. Cotton was dull and a shade firmer. Coffee was lower and only moderately active.

The Produce, Cotton, and Coffee Exchanges having decided to close until next Monday, no commercial report will be printed, and prices will remain nominally unchanged.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	21 @ ...
Corn, No. 2 mixed	33½@ ...
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.95 @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30 @ 3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	7 7-16@ ...
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.75 @ 8.75
Flour, Western steam	4.25 @ ...
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ 15½
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13 @ 13½
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7½@ 7¾
Copper, lake	11.25 @11.50
Lead	3.02½@ 3.05

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ¼@⅝c, on easier cables, easier West, and local realizing; advanced ⅜@1c on local covering over the holidays, lost ⅜@½c, and closed steady at ⅜@½c gain for the day, with a very light trade. ....Spot was ½c higher and in moderate demand. Sales, 32,000 bushels No. 3 hard Manitoba for export, on private terms; quoted at 1⅝c under September, free on board, afloat. ....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2⅝c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4c over September, free on board, afloat. ....Clearances hence, 88,136 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 290,919 bushels; receipts, 80,275 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 118,000 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were more active, through local switching, with the close firm at ½c decline, following the West. ....Spot was dull at ⅜c decline. Sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, on private terms; quoted at July price. ....Receipts, 60,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 123,254 bushels. ....Clearances hence, 10,020 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 308,681 bushels.

OATS—Spot were dull and firm, at unchanged prices, with trading only local. ....Spot was in fair export demand at firm prices. ....Sales, 140,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 22c; No. 3 white at 21c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 23c, with 45,000 bushels for export at 23¼@23⅝c, free on board; No. 3 white, clipped, at 22c; No. 2 mixed, 21c, with 10,000 bushels at 22¾c, free on board afloat; rejected white, 20½c; rejected mixed, 19½c; No. 2 Chicago, 21¾c for 36,000 bushels; track mixed, 22@23c; track white, 23@26c for 50,000 bushels. ....Receipts, 168,000 bushels; exports, 446,787 bushels.

FUTURES SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	30,000	61 @61⅞	61⅛
August	.....	... @...	...
September	955,000	61 13-16@62⅝	62⅜
October	.....	... @...	...
December	160,000	64 @64¾	64⅝
Total	1,145,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	175,000	33¼ @33½	33¼
August	.....	... @...	...
September	205,000	33⅞ @34	33⅞
October	.....	... @...	34⅜
Total	380,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	25,000	20¾ @...	20¾
September	5,000	20¼ @...	20¼
Total	30,000		

FLOUR—Fancy grades of Spring patents in most demand and prices generally easy; sales, 17,000 bbls, including 6 of city mills 8,200 bbls patents, and 1,000 bbls clears, at quotations; 2,100 bbls bakers' extras at $2.70@$2.90; 800 bbls Spring, clear, on private terms; 3,000 bbls Winter straights, on private terms; 2,000 bbls patents at $3.65@$3.80; 4,100 bbls Spring patents at $3.35@$3.75, and 500 bbls bakers', seconds, on private terms. ....Arrivals, 8,317 bbls and 10,804 sacks; exports, 1,374 bbls and 5,800 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 9,803 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and weak at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 38c, free on board.

CORNMEAL—Dull and weak. ....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3.20; cut, $2.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Quiet and weak. ....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@52½c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 65@70c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The position was not changed. Holders of the more important quantities in warehouses paused over offerings, as with expectations of this month, showing wants from shorts here and in France. However, there was no sign of the oil being wanted, at least at once; for prime yellow 25c was the more general quotation, although there were some small lots offered at 24½c. Crude, in barrels, was at 20@21c, as to quality, for the small lots arriving; crude, in bulk, at the mills, was slow, with, at near points, an occasional lot sold at 16½c. ....LINSEED was steady in price; demands were fair; quoted at 37c for American, 39c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta. ....LARD OIL was dull; quoted at 42@43c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, July 2.—Oil closed at $1.15; Standard's price, $1.15.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The West was stronger, as the increase in stocks had been discounted, while there was a little urgency to the demand to cover over the holidays; prices were up for the day 2½ to 10 points for pork, 2½ points for lard, and 2½ to 5 points for bacon. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 21,000 head; week's hog packing, 840,000 head; same time last year, 220,000 head.

LARD—The material increase in the stocks at the West had largely discontinued, and the market was affected to a slight advance for the day, or 2½ points, more through covering of a few contracts over the holidays. The stock at Chicago was 260,000 tcs, against 216,822 tcs on June 1. The increase in the world's visible supplies for June was 82,367 tcs, showing a total stock of 585,713 tcs, against 503,346 tcs the previous month. Of the supplies are 254,500 tcs held in Europe and afloat, and 331,213 tcs in this country, a gain for the month of about 53,000 tcs in America and 30,000 tcs in Europe. But in this much doubt the increase in Europe is largely of the compound, in which there had been a growing business, especially for France, where the consumption of the product is quite as large as in any previous season, notwithstanding the low price for pure lard. The West was at 3.87½ @3.90c for July, closing at 3.90c; September at 3.97½@4.02½c, closing at 4c; October at 4.05@4.07½c, closing at 4.07½c; January at 4.32½@4.37½c, closing at 4.35c bid. Here there was hardly material demand; cash was offered at 4.25c, without bidding; sale of 250 tcs, old pks, late yesterday, at 4.15c; a tank sold at 3.85c; July option, nominal; 4.20c. ....City steam was steady; sales of 75 tcs at 3.75c, and 150 tcs, ironbound kegs, at 4.20c. Refined was dull; Continent at 4.20c; South American at 4.85c. Compound at 4@4½c.

PORK—The West was up 10@12½c on early deliveries and 2½c on late months, on covering of contracts, where July was at $6.85@$6.95, closing at $6.95 nominal; September at $7.02½@$7.12½, closing at $7.10; October closed at $7.05 nominal; January at $7.82½@$7.85. ....Here was at $7.85 bid. The stock at Chicago was 153,453 bbls mess, against 134,994 bbls June 1. Here there was a moderate export demand at steady prices; sales of 200 bbls mess at $7.50. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $7.75@$8.25 for old, and $8.50@$8.75 for new; family mess, $9.50@$10; short clear, $9@$10.

CUTMEATS—There was a slow distributing business at steady prices. Sale of 70 pcs short clear bellies at 4⅝c. ....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4½c; do, boxed, 4⅝c; 10-lb average, loose, 4¾c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c.

BACON—The trading in short ribs was light and at 5 points higher prices, with, at the West, July at 3.65@3.67½c nominal; September at 3.77½c bid and closing at 3.80c bid; October at 3.85@3.87½c, closing at 3.87½c; January at 3.97½c bid. The stock of short ribs at Chicago was 56,040,768 lb, against 47,869,380 lb June 1.

BEEF—Exporters bought moderately at steady prices. ....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and unsettled in price; $18.50 quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were offered at easier prices. ....Bacon at 4½c, 180 lb at 4⅝c, 160 lb at 4¾c, 140 lb at 5c, 120 lb at 5¼c, pigs at 5½c. Receipts at the West, 54,029 head; same time last year, 59,204 head. Chicago—Active; steady; $2.15@$3.55; left over, 2,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,815 head; opened steady, closed weak; $3.65@$3.80. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,062 head; 10c higher; $3@$3.45. Indianapolis—Receipts, 8,500 head; steady; $3.20@$3.60. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,169 head; $2.85@$3.35. Kansas City—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $2.95@$3.25. Omaha—Receipts, 7,500 head; heavy average weak; others steady; $2.90@$3.20.

TALLOW—As the last sale had been at 2¼c for city, there was taken yesterday the usual weekly contract lots, amounting to 175 hhds, at that price. But the market was not reflected by that business, as stagnation existed in the export and home consuming interests. There were efforts to sell a few lots of city at 2¼c, without bringing out substantial bidding. At the same time it must be understood that the makers holding the larger supplies are practically looking to the future for help these out, and are talking prices beyond any consideration of buyers. Country made (there continues irregularity; some lots of prime were obtained as low as 3½c, and again at 3¾c; in all 100,000 lb, while smaller quantities have sold for ¼c more.

STEARINE—In accordance with the city prevears ask for their small supplies a firm price in the feeling that the local lard refiners are short and must come in the market; bidding noted of 4¾c, and 4¾c asked; it is possible to buy from the West at 4½c laid down here. In lard stearine a quiet trading; Western quoted at 4¾c; city at 5c. Of yellow grease stearine, sale of 100 tcs at about 3 5-16c.

FUTURES SALES.

WHEAT.

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August	.....	... @...	...
September	955,000	61 13-16@62⅝	62⅜
October	.....	... @...	...
December	160,000	64 @64¾	64⅝
Total	1,145,000		

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August	.....	... @...	...
September	205,000	33⅞ @34	33⅞
October	.....	... @...	34⅜
Total	380,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	25,000	20¾ @...	20¾
September	5,000	20¼ @...	20¼
Total	30,000		

FLOUR—Fancy grades of Spring patents in most demand and prices generally easy; sales, 17,000 bbls, including 6 of city mills 8,200 bbls patents, and 1,000 bbls clears, at quotations; 2,100 bbls bakers' extras at $2.70@$2.90; 800 bbls Spring, clear, on private terms; 3,000 bbls Winter straights, on private terms; 2,000 bbls patents at $3.65@$3.80; 4,100 bbls Spring patents at $3.35@$3.75, and 500 bbls bakers', seconds, on private terms. ....Arrivals, 8,317 bbls and 10,804 sacks; exports, 1,374 bbls and 5,800 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 9,803 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and weak at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 38c, free on board.

CORNMEAL—Dull and weak. ....We quote:

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sale of Valuable Business Property—The Auction Doings.

A notable sale yesterday was that by Messrs. M. & L. Hess of the properties at 141 to 145 Wooster Street, 75 by 100, and at 149 and 151 Wooster Street, 50 by 100. The seller was Amos R. Eno, and the purchasers are David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamerschlag. There are five old buildings on the lots. These will be at once removed to make way for modern fire-proof business structures.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for William H. Erskine, to Thomas Lane, at $42,500, the four-story stone-front dwelling 18 West Eighty-second Street, 21 by 102.2.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $6,500, to the plaintiffs, the New-York Life Insurance Company, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 55 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 294 feet west of Park Avenue, 18 by 100.11.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, by trustee's order, to Pincus Lowenfeld, at $13,000, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 206 East Fourth Street, south side, 288.7½ feet east of Avenue B, 24.9¼ by 96.2.

The following sale at auction is set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Sankson T. Morgan, referee, plot on East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 178.6 feet west of Washington Avenue, 50 by 100, with two-story frame building in rear. Due on judgment, $3,960.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 221 East Fifth Street, for a six-story brick store and flat, by Joseph L. Buttenwieser of 237 East Sixtieth Street, owner; cost, $26,000.

No. 25 Waverly Place, for a nine-story brick, stone, and terra cotta store and lofts, by Henry Corn of 48 West Eighty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $150,000.

No. 558 Boulevard, for a one-story brick photo gallery, by A. E. M. de Montsaulin, owner, George G. Rockwood of 259 West Eighty-eighth Street, lessee; cost, $1,000.

College Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Courtlandt Avenue, 501, and 735 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to three four-story brick school houses; cost, $2,700.

No. 1,018 Westchester Avenue, by Louis Markert of 1,018 Westchester Avenue, owner; alterations to a five-story brick dwelling; cost, $143.50.

No. 633 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for Margaret Flanagan of 633 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner, alterations to a two-story and basement brick and frame dwelling; cost, $600.

No. 13 East Fifty-ninth Street, by Henry Seidenberg of 49 Mercer Street, owner, Henry W. Kohring, lessee, alterations to a five-story brick hotel, &c.; cost, $200.

No. 75 Mulberry Street, by Mary Belton of Jamaica, N. Y., owner, Antonio Orlando and another lessees, alterations to a three-story brick and frame hotel; cost, $40.

No. 35 West Forty-sixth Street, by William Carr of 38 West Forty-sixth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling and office; cost, $2,000.

No. 127 Norfolk Street, by Nicholas Tausig of Clinton and Hamilton Streets, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $50.

No. 157 West Fifty-seventh Street, by Richard Sidenberg of 157 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick and brownstone dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 31 East Seventy-second Street, by Emanuel Einstein of 31 East Seventy-second Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 20 and 22 West Tenth Street, by Francis M. Bacon of 22 West Tenth Street, owner, alterations to two five-story brick dwellings; cost, $3,900.

No. 116 Greenwich Street, by Anna M. Schultz of Woodbury, L. I., owner, alterations to a four-story brick and stone hotel; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 2.

21ST ST, n s, 85 ft w of 2d Av, 16x100.5; Elise Lotze to Nathan E. Clark..... $1

125TH ST, e s, 25.3 ft n of 7th Av, 25x113; Max Katz and another to Eleanor Katz and another.....

113TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 27x100.11; Henry J. Ohlckers and wife to John Pepper.....

102D ST, n s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Charles A. Schmitz and wife to Joseph Murphy..... 34,250

LEXINGTON AV and 107th St, n w corner, 17x100.11; Alexander Litt to Benedict H. Merzbacher.....

116TH ST, n s, 8 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100; Benjamin Hoffman, referee, to Abraham Cohen and others, executors, &c.. 6,000

123D ST, s s, 35 ft e of Lexington Av, 49.6x100.11; John H. Ziegler and Charles Gotthelf and wives to Joseph L. O'Brien.

122D ST, 103 East; Catharine Hagmeyer and husband to Hugo Mahl.....

122D ST, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Julie B. Brettell to Andrew Mahl and wife 15,500

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Heinrich D. A. Bauhahn and wife to Henry Marks .....

113TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.10; Elizabeth Schwarz to Peter Lutz and wife .....

119TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 33.9x100.11; William H. Bingham and James Bingham and wives to George H. Gardner.....

122D ST, s s, 87.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 50.5x12.6; Thomas Jefferson to Annie Gaffney .....

119TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 67.6x100.11; Thomas Mackellar and Edward Steers and wives to Henry Schmidt and another .....

98TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 150x100.11; Thomas Lyons to Hesba H. Stretton .....

135TH ST, s s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Nathan E. Clark and wife to Elize Lotze .....

98TH ST, 133 West; Jacob Jung and Jacob Mohr and wife to Anandus E. N. Stefens .....

CONVENT AV, e s, 99x7 ft n of 147th St, 0.4x25.2; Diantha A. Southworth and others to Mark Ash.....

135TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99; John J. Dorgan and others to Mary Dorgan .....

115TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Boulevard, 25x100.11; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to the Lanisba Association of the City of New-York .....

119TH ST, s s, 304 to 308, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 75x100.11; Benjamin F. Beekman and wife to William F. Mittendorf.....

182D St, s e corner of King's Bridge Road, runs e 184.1 ft to Wadsworth Av x s 70 x e irregular to road x n 25.1; John C. Hegelein and wife to Charles E. Runk .....

PUBLIC DRIVE, w s, 125 ft n of centre line of 159th St, 117.2x irregular; John D. Beals and wife to William Rockafellow .....

KINGS BRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of 179th St, 76.6x83x75x98, 5; Bernard T. Kearns and wife to Terence F. Maguire, ex prop.....

162D ST, 443 West; William M. Watkins and wife to John Campbell .....

117TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 180th St, 50x100; Jacob Hess to Union Real Estate Company .....

MONROE ST, s s, 23.6 ft w of Jefferson St, 23.6x100; Pauline Weinstein to Baruch D. Kaplan.....

FULTON ST, 64; Louis Tolle to R. H. Clarke, restaurant, &c.....

MONROE ST, 19 to 23; Hilda Wittner to Augustus Prentice .....

SAME PROPERTY; Ray Karpas and another to Augustus Prentice.....

MONROE ST, s s, 23.6 ft w of Jefferson St, 23.6x100; Pauline Weinstein to Rachel Weinstein .....

PRINCE ST, 118; Joseph Hugo and wife to Joseph Schultz.....

WAVERLY PLACE, n s, Lot 10, map of estate of Samuel Whittemore, all interest.

ELDRIDGE ST, 239; Henry Frey and wife to William Prager.....

SAME PROPERTY; William Prager and wife to Gesine, Lohrmann.....

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 24.2 ft n of Horatio St, 18.3x—x18.2x89.1; Mary Walsh to Mary McCrystal.....

BROADWAY, 456; Peter A. Welch, as executor and trustee, to Letitia Gedney, undivided interest.....

SAME PROPERTY; Letitia Gedney to Caroline Hadden and others, undivided interest .....

SAME PROPERTY; Catharine Cassidy to Caroline Hadden and others.....

CLINTON ST, 109 and 111, and 159 to 163 Delancey St; Charles Lauer and wife to William Laue.....

3D ST, s e corner of Lewis St, 19.2x45.4x20x45.6; Peter Baussmann and wife to Annie Aaron .....

VARICK ST, 167 and 169; Arthur C. Bellowes and others to Louis Aaron and another .....

LENOX AV, w s, 80 ft s of 123d St, 20.11x80; John S. Huyler to Rose F. Huyler.....

87TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 38.8x100.8; John H. Corrigan to William G. Corrigan.....

2D ST, w s, 137, map of Wakefield; Stephen T. Moen and wife to Cornelia A. Lamson .....

16TH ST, 228 West; Oscar Smith and wife to Louis Schoenberg.....

16TH ST, 226 West; same to Hay Karpas..

16TH ST, 226 and 228 West; Augustus Prentice and wife to Oscar Smith.....

1ST AV, w s, 123.5 ft s of 40th St, 24.8x75; Amelia Robison to Isaac Lowenberg.....

87TH ST, s s, 166.8 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x99; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to Marston T. Bogert.....

125TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 7th Av, 25x75 block; Frances K. Lipman and others to Nathan Hutkoff.....

87TH ST, s s, 166.8 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to Mary L. Bogert, 9-14 part.....

22D ST, 464 West; C. Stacy Clark to Emanuel Hellner.....

97TH AV, 805; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Annie Ritzert.....

418T ST, 411 West; Frederick Ernsting and wife to Clara G. Heilman.....

107TH AV, 770; Magnus Weiman and wife to Max Bogner and another.....

61ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Robert D. Gibby and wife to Simon Jaffee.....

50TH ST, 415 East; Charles Schoolhouse to Mary Gallinger .....

74TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Dennis Nathus to Nellie Morse.....

88TH ST, 103 East; Emanuel Hellner and others to C. Stacy Clark.....

2D AV, e s, 76.7 ft n of 79th St, 25.6x100; Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, to Margaret Carroll .....

85TH ST, s s, 230.10 ft e of 1st Av, 29.2x102.2; Christopher Helfrich to August Kalkhof.....

1ST AV, 840; Henry Lohmann and wife to Frank Spular .....

61ST ST, n s, 199.6 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Marcella V. Egan and another to Paul C. Egan .....

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 72d St, 20x84.2; William M. K. Olcott, referee, to M. N. Nolan.....

LEXINGTON AV, 1,018; Elizabeth Kearns to Terrence F. Maguire.....

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 72d St, 84.2x20; Amelia Gorman to Michael N. Nolan .....

28TH ST, n s, Lot 365, map of Cornelius Ray, 25x98.9; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to M. J. Tolan.....

39TH ST, 26 West; Eliza Williames to Ada P. Kessler .....

20TH ST, 44 West; B. W. Hitchcock, as executor, to William C. Strange.....

10TH ST, n e s, 319 ft n w of Avenue A, 25x94.8; John F. Van Sann to A. A. Stilwell .....

ELDRIDGE ST, 80; Louis Schoenberg to Augustus Prentice.....

58TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; George Breckhoeft to Moses Weinstock..

45TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 22x82.1x25x94.2; Dora Nathan to Rosa Bienenfeld .....

SAME PROPERTY; James M. Fitzsimmons and wife to Dora Nathan.....

WEST END AV w s, 50.5 ft s of 68th St, 50x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Anna Krieg .....

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 50.5 x100; same to same.....

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St 100.5x100.5; Anna Krieg to Max Weil....

112TH ST, 122 East; Max Cohen to John Romer .....

98TH ST, 135 West; Jacob Jung and others to Amandus E. N. Steffens.....

157TH ST, n s, part of Lot 191, map of village of Melrose; George Stolz and wife to Anna F. Merget.....

138TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 25 x100; Henry Muller and wife to Maurice Ahl .....

139TH ST, s s, 525 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; same to Frederick Brunckhorst....

138TH ST, 836 East; Mathias Goerin and wife to Charles Diehl .....

148TH ST, s s, 186.10 ft e of Terrace Place, 33.4x100; Peter J. Stumpf and wife to Jacob Blasser.....

GARDEN ST, s w corner of College Av, 100x25; the Mott Haven Company to Mary Law .....

140TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 16.8x100; Salome Campbell to Albert Hills .....

134TH ST, 1,006 East; Frank R. Houghton and wife to Edward Pinner.....

EAGLE AV, w s, portions of Lots 8 and 9, map of Ursuline Convent; George Weisborn and wife to John D. Brinkmann and wife.....

OLD BOSTON POST ROAD, s e s, Lot 1, map of building lots of St. John & Archer; John C. Weaver and wife to Josephine A. Jackson.....

JEFFERSON ST, n s, 80.11 ft e of Clinton Av, 19.6x100; Carl E. Randrup and wife to August Pierson and another.....

LOTS 140 and 141, map of Undercliffe Terrace; Ephraim B. Levy to F. V. Burkhardt .....

FULTON Av, e s, 206 ft n of 169th St, 101x211; also Fulton Av, e s, 307 ft n of 7th St, 1x211x1—x211; Hugo Maul and wife to Michael J. Callahan.....

LOT 59, map of University Heights North; Henry MacCracken and wife to Grace S. Baird .....

PARK (Vanderbilt) Av West, w s, 187.5 ft s of 183d St, 24x80.9x24x80.6; the Northern Improvement Company to Hugh Rea.....

CLINTON, AV, e s, 91.8 ft n of Lebanon St, 16.8x100; Charles H. Thornton and others to George Kuntze.....

CLINTON AV, w s, 69 ft n of Oakland Place, 23x100; Jacob R. Heck and wife to Louis Capobianco and wife.....

BATHGATE AV, 2,069; Jarvis B. Smith to Marie L. Striebel.....

WASHINGTON AV, w s, Lot 108, map of Belmont Village; Charles O. Clayton to Mary Seitz.....

SAME PROPERTY; Emily B. Clayton to same .....

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 197.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x77x25x78; August Pierson and others to Carl E. Randrup.....

WASHINGTON AV, 1,999 and 2,001; Joseph P. O'Donnell and wife to Irving Mead and wife .....

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, w s, 333.6 ft n of Dock St, 23.6x113.6x23.6x112; also e s of Hill St, 275 ft n of Rock St, 25x125; Patrick M. Dorgan to Annie Dorgan.....

SCOTT AV, w s, 25 ft s of Bainbridge St, 50x100; Murray C. Danenbaum and another to William W. Niles.....

BRIGGS AV, e s, 156.11 ft w of Suburban St, 50x110; same to Ernest C. Weyman..

SUBURBAN ST, w s, 126.10 ft n of Briggs Av, 28.10x129.6x25x143.10; Murray C. Danenbaum and another to Ann Murray.

SCOTT AV, e s, 25 ft n of Perry Av, 50x100; same to Robert Stevenson.....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 60 ft s of Valentine Av, 50x100; same to Arthur O'Neill .....

MARION AV, e s, Lot 109, map of Benjamin Berrian Farm, 24th Ward; the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Bradley.....

DECATUR AV, w s, 75.1 ft s of Travers St, (proposed,) 50.1x86.4x50.4x88.7; Joseph Murphy and wife to Charles A. Schmitz.

7TH ST, s s, Lot 152, map of Unionport; Andrew J. Bilhofer to Charles C. Watkins, Jr., and another.....

Leases Recorded.

CHANLER, Aleda B., to Simon Uhlfelder and another; w s of 3d Av, 64.4 ft n of 150th St, 42.2xirregular, 21 years.....

ROMER, John G., to Augusta Grode; 219 East 18th St, 5 years.....$1,380 to $1,960

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, to Frances K. Lipman and others, executors, &c., of Julius Lipman, deceased; same property, 1 year.....$1,500

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-York, as trustee, &c., to Rose A. Bowyer; 57 West 21st St, 5 years.....3,600

PRYOR, James L., to T. S. Pryor; 352 East 62d St 390

HENCKEN, Sophia, to Hugo Semm; 322 8th Av, 5 years 2,800

LANDERS, Amelia, individually and general guardian to Herman Fajen and another; 8 South St, store, &c., 5 years.....1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

AICHELE, John, to United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 13th St, 95 ft w of Avenue B, 5 years.....$13,000

ARCHARD, Victor, and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 13th St, 95 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year.....8,000

BRINKMANN, John, and wife to George Weisbern and wife; w s of Eagle Av, part of Lots 8 and 9, map of Ursuline Convent, 5 years.....2,000

BOGNER, Max, and another to Magnus Weiman; 779 10th Av, installments.....11,000

BIENENFELD, Rosa and Henry L., to Sarah Dahlman; s s of 45th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.....

BAAKE, Lucia and Charles E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 156 East 88th St, 1 year.....6,000

BELL, Elizabeth T. and George S., to George Weyh; e s of Tinton Av, 160.11 ft n of 165th St, 3 years.....3,000

BROADBENT, Rosie F. and Ralph R., to John A Amundson; s e s of Decatur Av, 124.4 ft s w of Suburban St, 6 months..

BAIRD, Grace S., to H. M. MacCracken; Lot 59, map of University Heights 350

BARRY, Michael J. Callahan.....30,875

BERGER, Anna F., to George Stolz; n s of 157th St, part of Lot 191, map of Melrose, 3 years.....2,000

BONELL, Frank G., and Albert Stoelzine to Metropolitan Savings Bank; w s of Lexington Av, 67.9 ft n of 101st St, 1 year.....4,500

MORRELL, Harrie H., to John Hubbard; Barclay St, s s, Lot 119 Church farm, all title, 1 year 100

NOLAN, John S. and Eugenie, to the New-York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of Jennings Street, 16.9 ft w of Stebbins Av, installments 3,250

O'BRIEN, Joseph L., to Charles Gotthelf and John H. Ziegler; s s of 123d St, 35 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year.....5,000

PECK, William D., and Albertine E., to Jennie Orr, as trustee, &c., of Robert Orr, deceased; s s of 104th St, 180 ft e of Riverside Av, or Drive, 3 years.....18,000

PEPPEL, John J., to Henry Ohlckers; s e corner of 4th Av and 113th St, 1 year.....5,000

PRAGER, William, to Gesine Lohrmann; e s of Washington Av, 55.9 ft n of Gansevoort St, 3 years.....3,575

PINNER, Eduard, to Frank R. Houghton; 1,006 East 134th St, 5 years.....1,250

RUPPERT, Jacob, to William H. Earle; s s of 24th St, 244 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 20,000

RUHL, John M., and wife to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; n e s of Cole St, Lot 49, map of part of the village of Fordham, 1 year.....3,000

SCHMIDT, Henry, and others to James Stokes; s s of 109th St, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years 28,000

SPRINGER, Michael, to Johanna Kaiser; e s of Avenue A, 61.5 ft n of 88th St, 2 years 1,000

SCHULTZ, Joseph, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 118 Prince St, 3 years 18,000

SMITH, Oscar, and wife to Oren F. Browning; s s of 16th St, 387 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years.....5,000

STRANGE, William C., to Samuel T. Peters, trustee, &c., 44 West 20th St, 3 years $35,000

STRETTON, Hesba H., to Thomas Lyons; s s of 98th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 27,814

STEINFELD, David, Ferd and Carolina Rosenthal; n e corner of 7th Av and 128d St, demand 9,160

SAME to David Jackson; same property, 1 year 1,000

SAME to the Germania Life Insurance Company; same property, 3 years.....130,000

SAME to Frances K. Lipman and others, executors, &c., of Julius Lipman, deceased; same property, 1 year.....17,500

SAME to the Bradley and Currier Company, Limited; same property, 5½ months 15,197

SAME to Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New-York; e s of 7th Av, 60 ft n of 123d St, 3 years.....50,000

SAME to Jacob Bloom; n e corner of 7th Av and 123d St, demand.....17,225

SAME to Justina L. Bulkley and another, trustees; n s of 123d St, 105 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years.....20,000

STRIEBEL, Marie L., to Henry Herrmann and another; 2,000 Bathgate Av, 1 year..1,500

THE CONGREGATION RODLPH SHOLom to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 63d St, s e corner of Lexington Av, 1 year.....10,000

MULVIHILL, Cornelius J., and wife to Marcus B. Bookstaver, trustee of Joan C. Barkley, deceased; n s of 75th St, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years.....12,000

VAN RIPER, Charles, and others to Harlem Savings Bank, New-York City; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 105 ft s of 170th St, and three adjoining plots, 1 year, (four mortgages) .....

WOLFF, Max, to Frederick W. Sackett; 360 Cherry St, demand.....

WILLIAMS, Edward G., and wife to Mary M. Shields, trustee of Charles Shields, deceased; n s of 50th St, 125.6 ft e of Tinton Av, demand.....3,000

SAME to Johanna M. Miller; e s of Tinton Av, 177.3 ft s of 169th St, and adjoining lot, 3 years, (two mortgages).....6,000

WALDRON, Lizzie G., to Frank E. Wise; n s of 100th St, 100 ft e of West End Av, demand.....5,000

SAME to Estelle F. Taylor; same property, 3 years.....30,000

YOUNG, Alexander P., and wife to the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; 27 and 29 West 64th St, demand.....3,240

BERLLE, Maria, to Sigmund Cohn; s s of 13th St, 86 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years.....2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BORGES, John C., to William Rankin....$10,000

BENTON, Leonard, to John Vincent, trustee 8,018

CLARKSON, Freeman, to Friedlander & Green 1

CAMPBELL, James, executor, &c., to Jane L. Birnie.....7,000

SAME to James Campbell.....10,000

DIECKMANN, Steffen, to Morris S. Thompson 1

FRITZ, William H., to Henry Fritz, executor, &c.....2,000

FLANAGAN, William L., to George W. Spitzner 7,000

GOLDSTEIN, Seig, to Christian Speck....4,000

HUYLER, John S., to Rosa F. Huyler....2,000

HASSEY, Emile A., executor, to Magdalena Bixwell 12,000

JUNEMANN, Minnie, to Betty Bader.....1,000

JENCKS, Francis M., to John N. Stearns.2,000

KELLER, Paul H., to Abraham Kaufmann.....3,500

KRUSE, Henry, to George Ehret.....1,000

KOPPE, Moritz, to Charles E. Kampmann 8,000

KAMPMANN, Charles E., to Ignatz Boettcher 8,000

KROOKS, Fanny, to trustee of Sadie Krooks 2,250

LORD, Daniel D., executor, &c., of Daniel Lord, to trustee of John B. Lord.....1

LORD, Franklin B. executor of Robert and Jane Stewart, to John Campbell..12,000

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Anna G. Thiefen 3,000

LEVY, Barnett, to Henry De F. Weekes..3,800

LAWSON, Jacob, and the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company to Elizabeth F. R. Laing.....1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Clara R. Gerken, two assignments 16,508

PRINCE, Adolf, to the State Bank.....4,000

POTTER, Eugene C., to Allen L. Mordecai.7,500

SILVERSTONE, Tobias, to Henry De F. Weekes 6,300

STOECKEL, Julia, to Louise Behlen and others 1

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY Education Fund, a corporation, to Henry Liebmann 25,000

TIEDEMANN, Mary, to Robert McGill....4,500

THE WEST SIDE BANK to Edgar Logan 2,000

SANDER, Adam and Daniel, executors of Daniel Sander, to Adam Sander.....2,000

SAME to Daniel Sander.....1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Isaac Odell.....32,000

SAME to Robert W. Cooper.....9,000

WEEKS, Francis H., to Mary R. Macy..3,000

Lis Pendens.

87TH ST, 151 West; George W. Kidd against Catharine V. Feury and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

118TH ST, n s, 436.8 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25.5x100.11; George C. Rand against Frank Gass and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WATER ST, 898 and 400; Joseph Friedlander against Bridget E. Murphy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MULBERRY ST, 78; Edward McManus against Giovanni Rossi and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

82D ST, n s, 80.2 ft w of 3d Av, 22x25.6; the Paterson Safe Deposit and Trust Company, as trustee, against Patrick Sheehy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

3D AV, 25 and 27; Jackson Architectural Iron Works against Augustus Prentice and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

MADISON ST, 254; Emily Cook against Louis Gordon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

137TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 50x100; Richard W. Robinson against Joseph R. Black and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

27TH ST, 321 West; Jennie G. Cunningham against Mary A. Cruger, or Mary A. Fuller, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

74TH ST, s s, 18 ft e of 4th Av, 18x1rregular; Henry L. Sandford, administrator, &c., against Laura E. Conrad, individual and executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MORRIS PLACE, 3; 50 ft s of 161st St, 95x125; Caroline Werth against Charles Eggers and another, (foreclosure of two mechanics' liens.)

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 108, map of Washingtonville; Francis M. Carpenter against Agnes Illingworth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

PRINCE ST, 179; Morris Blumberg against John McLean, owner and contractor $6

RYER AV, w s, 100 ft s of 180th St; Jacob Schmidt against N. B. Levin, owner; S. J. Robinson, contractor.....27

SAME PROPERTY; Christian Winter against same owner and contractor.....17

SAME PROPERTY; Daniel Shea against same 18

119TH ST, 71 and 73 East; W. Loudon & Son against Schmidt Brothers, owners and contractors 242

102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 60x100; Archibald Cuthert against James J. Brown, owner and contractor..190

FOREST AV, 1,022; John Grant, Jr., against Valentine Lynch, owner; James M. Hoffman, contractor.....188

137TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100; the D. M. Nesbit Company against Rosa Wiederman, owner; Harry Brown, contractor 1,180

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY.

The Mystery of the Dead Body in the Clyde River Solved.

CLYDE, N. Y., July 2.—The mystery surrounding the finding of the dead body of a young man in the Clyde River on June 25 last has been finally solved. The young man, whose name was Simon Mischel, twenty-five years old, unmarried, and a Jew, resided on Delancey Street, in New-York City. His parents are highly respectable and well-to-do people.

Simon, who was of a roaming disposition, visited Chicago several months ago in search of employment. Failing in this, he left Chicago on the 16th of last month in charge of a car of horses consigned to A. S. Waterman, Providence, R. I. On June 18 he arrived at Buffalo, and while at the stables in East Buffalo displayed a large amount of money, giving two men $5 to assist him to re-load the horses. He left Buffalo on June 18 on the first section of No. 72, a fast freight, and arrived in Clyde at 2:30 o'clock and was sidetracked until 6:43. During the time that the train stopped at Clyde, Mischel evidently left the car and wandered down to the river, three rods distant.

Here he was evidently strangled for what money he was supposed to possess by "Road Agents," and his body was thrown into the river, where it was found. The spot is an isolated one, a very convenient place to conceal plunder and prosecute such work, short distance from this place Roy Culver of Newark was murdered about one year ago, his body taken to the middle of the stream, a heavy railway fish plate securely tied to his neck and the body sunk. A reward of $1,000 was offered for the discovery of the guilty one, but it remains unclaimed.

JAMES R. GENTRY VERY ILL.

The Argument on His Motion for a New Trial Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—The argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of James R. Gentry, who was convicted on Saturday last of the murder of Margaret W. Drysdale, was to have been made today before Judge Yerkes, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but owing to the absence of Lawyer Charles Brooke of New-York, senior counsel for the defense, it was postponed until to-morrow.

When the court opened Attorney George F. Munce of this city, who is associated with Mr. Brooke, presented a telegram from the latter which stated that he was suffering from an affection of the eyes and could not be present. Mr. Brooke's eyes troubled him greatly during the trial. Judge Yerkes then continued the hearing of the argument until to-morrow. Mr. Munce went to New-York to-day to consult with Mr. Brooke with the view of going on with the argument without waiting for his associate, if possible. He should not feel prepared, however, it is probable that a further continuance will be granted.

Gentry, who collapsed when the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, is seriously ill. Lawyer Munce said this afternoon: Gentry looks as though he were about to die, and I do not think he will last over ten or fifteen days if he continues to go down as rapidly as he has during the past week. Indeed, if I were to go to the prison to-day and learn that he had died I would not be surprised."

Dr. Butcher, the prison physician, ascribes Gentry's condition to the strain of the trial, but he does not consider it to be dangerous.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 2—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, continued high temperature in the interior, southerly to westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, continued high temperature and fair weather Friday morning, followed by showers and cooler Friday afternoon, southeasterly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, generally fair, continued high temperature in the interior, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, followed by showers Friday afternoon, southeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, easterly to southeasterly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, fair, continued high temperature, easterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, continued high temperature, easterly winds. NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, easterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, continued high temperature, probably cooler Friday night or Saturday morning, southeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair Friday morning, followed by showers in the afternoon, southeasterly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, fair, except showers on the lakes, fresh to brisk southerly to southwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair, warmer in southerly portion, cooler Friday night, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, except showers on the lakes, cooler Friday night, light to fresh southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, light to fresh northerly winds. WISCONSIN, showers, cooler, light to fresh northerly winds. MINNESOTA, showers, cooler in southern portion, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair Friday morning, probably showers in the afternoon, northeasterly winds. IOWA and NEBRASKA, fair, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northeasterly.

MISSOURI and KANSAS, fair, continued high temperature Friday, much cooler Friday night or Saturday morning, southeasterly winds, becoming northerly. COLORADO, fair, cooler in southern portion, variable winds. WYOMING, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, variable winds.

The Atlantic area of high pressure has moved slightly south, off the Carolina coast. The second high area has remained stationary off the Middle Pacific coast. A storm of slight intensity has developed to the north of Montana. Rain has fallen in the Middle Mississippi and Upper Missouri Valleys, off the South Atlantic coast, and in Florida.

The temperature has fallen in the Ohio Valley, the Gulf States, except Southern Florida, the upper lake region, and the Northwest. It has risen in the Lower Missouri and the Red River of the South Valleys, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Temperatures of 90° and above have been reported from Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Montgomery, Tampa, Pittsburg, and Albany. A hot wave extends from the Lower Missouri Valley to Northern Texas, temperatures of 98° being reported from Concordia and Abilene. Relief from the hot wave in the Southwest may be expected Friday night.

In the interior of the Atlantic States, the temperature in the middle of the day will be high, but will probably be relieved in the Middle and South Atlantic States by thunderstorms Friday afternoon.

Rather Relieved than Otherwise.

From The Chicago Record.

"Don't you find it dreary in town all Summer?"

"Oh, no; so many bores go away."

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SALE BY EXECUTORS.

One of the Finest Country Places on the South Shore of Long Island—at Babylon.

CONVENIENT TO RAILROAD STATION.

140 acres of land, well located; long water front on Great South Bay; large house completely furnished; stable, barns, gardener's cottage, and several outbuildings; elaborate green and hot houses, with fruit and flowers in a high state of cultivation; extensive gardens, &c.; also

A Well-known Summer Resort, Opposite Fire Island and near Wawawanda Club.

Several buildings, including bowling alley, billiard room, clock tower, large kitchen and dining room, and 20 bedrooms, all completely furnished. Excellent opportunity to secure permanent Summer quarters for fishing club or other small social organization.

Above properties must be sold to close estate. Would rent on very reasonable terms, with privilege to purchase. For full information apply at once to EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Att'ys, 41 Wall St.

COTTAGE AT FAIRMOUNT

HACKENSACK, N. J.

In restricted neighborhood; water, gas, electric light, roads and sidewalks. Within 5 minutes of depot.

THIS COTTAGE HAS 9 Rooms and Bath. All improvements. CAN BE BOUGHT FOR

$4,000.

$400 Cash, and $30 Monthly.

SEE F. B. ROSS, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF 112 OCEAN VILLA PLOTS AT EDGEMERE,

Between Arverne and Wave Crest, and fronting the Atlantic Ocean, Jamaica, and Far Rockaway Bays, on

SATURDAY, JULY 4,

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Immediately adjoins Edgemere Hotel, managed by James H. Breslin, Esq. Every plot rigidly restricted.

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Send for beautifully illustrated map to PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine St., N. Y., or Edgemere Hotel, Edgemere, L. I.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT, Monmouth Beach, Shrewsbury River, N. J.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., 9 Pine St., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

NICE FURNISHED 9-ROOM COTTAGE ON Shrewsbury River; boat privileges; rent low. F. DAMETZ, Branchport, N. J.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT—At New-Canaan, Conn., the Parker Homestead place, containing about twenty acres; lately occupied by Mrs. M. A. Parker. Inquire of W.P. & R.K.PRENTICE,155 Broadway,N.Y.City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—KATHARINA LINCK, against GEORGE W. WARREN, Mary A. Warren, Homer Hildreth, William Markuske, Benjamin Norz, and Frederick J. Bandholtz.

In pursuance of a judgment of forecl